

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2871.

JAPAN HAS SHIPPED 200,000 TROOPS ABROAD AND IS MOBILIZING MORE

Scouts of Both Armies Collide North of Ping-Yang and Russians Retreat.

Transport Shinshi Maru, With a Hawaiian History, Wrecked at Chemulpo—French Officer Arrested for Trying to Sell Naval Secrets to Japan.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NAGASAKI, March 11.—Up to date 200,000 troops have been shipped from Japan. A second army corps is being mobilized.

RUSSIAN SCOUTS RETREAT.

TOKIO, March 11.—Japanese and Russian scouts have collided north of Ping Yang. The Russians retreated.

ANOTHER DREYFUS CASE.

PARIS, March 11.—A non-commissioned officer named Martin has been arrested for attempting to sell naval secrets to Japan.

WAS FAMOUS IN HONOLULU.

YOKOHAMA, March 11.—The transport Shinshi Maru has been wrecked at Chemulpo.

The Japanese steamer Shinshi Maru is well known in Honolulu as she was one of the vessels which, during the republic, brought numerous Japanese emigrants here who were not permitted to land. A provision of the Hawaiian law at that time was to the effect that each emigrant should have \$50 of his own money in pocket at time of landing. The authorities held up the Shinshi Maru and after numerous delays declared that the immigrants did not own the money they displayed. The emigrants appealed to their government. Later the Naniwa, a Japanese cruiser, came here to demand \$75,000 damages because the steamer and two others which had met with a like fate could not land their passengers. On the arrival of the Naniwa there was something of a panic and the Hawaiian government, acting on advice from Washington, paid the sum of \$75,000 as damages. H. E. Cooper was minister of foreign affairs in Hawaii at the time of this incident.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

PORT ARTHUR, Manchuria, March 10.—The Japanese fleet

OFFICIAL REPORT OF VLADIVOSTOK AFFAIR

Miki Saito, Japanese Consul General at Honolulu, received the following cablegram from Minister Takahira last evening giving details of the Japanese bombardment of Vladivostok:

Washington, March 10th.

Miki Saito, Honolulu.

The official report of Vice-Admiral Kamimura, commanding the Second (cruiser) Squadron runs as follows:

"On the sixth instant our squadron approached the northeastern forts of Vladivostok and demonstratively bombarded the port from 2 p. m. for about forty minutes and then withdrew. We could see the Russian artillery lined up on the forts but they did not respond to our fire.

"In the morning of the next day, the seventh instant, our squadron surveyed American Bay and Streroku Bay but did not find the enemy's fleet in those places. At noon on the same day we returned to Vladivostok and approached the east of the entrance to that port but our examination of the place gave us no indication of the presence of the enemy's squadron in that harbor.

"Later we surveyed Possiet Bay but the enemy's fleet was not there."

TAKAHIRA.

American Bay is about thirty-five miles east of Vladivostok. Streroku Bay is between American Bay and Vladivostok. Possiet Bay is about thirty-five miles south of Vladivostok. Vladivostok is situated on a peninsula between Amur Bay and Ousouri Bay. The entrance to Vladivostok from the northeastern forts, or Ousouri Bay, is between the mainland of the peninsula and some small islands. The main entrance is through Amur Bay and the above dispatch indicates that the Japanese fleet did not reach the main entrance to the harbor. The Japanese steamer used for a distance of about seven miles along the coast in front of Vladivostok. The dispatch indicates that Admiral Kamimura's chief mission was to find the Russian squadron of four vessels. Kamimura's squadron is made up entirely of cruisers.

ONE OF THE LOCAL BILLS NOW BEFORE THE HOUSE

Complete Text of the Measure Amending the Organic Law Which Delegate Kuhio Introduced By Request of Local Parties.

Delegate Kalaianale (by request) introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed:

A Bill to amend section sixty-four of "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii" as to modify certain sections of the election law of said Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that section sixty-four is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows:

"Sec. 64. The rules and regulations for administering oaths and holding elections set forth in Ballou's Compilation, Civil Laws, Appendix, and the list of registering districts and precincts appended are continued in force with the following changes, to wit:

"Strike out the preliminary proclamation and sections one to twenty-six inclusive, sections thirty, thirty-nine, and fifty-five; the second and third paragraphs of section forty-eight, the second paragraph of section fifty, and sections sixty-two, sixty-three, and sixty-six.

"Amend section twenty-seven so that it will read:

"Sec. 27. Whenever the convenience of electors may so require, the governor and the secretary of the Territory shall set apart two or more precincts in each district, of which there shall be as many as shall be sufficient to make the number of votes polled at any one election precinct to be not more than two hundred, as nearly as can be ascertained, and each precinct so established shall have its separate polling place. Provided, That no change shall hereafter be made as to the boundaries of any precincts within thirty days of an election.

"In section twenty-nine strike out all after the word 'Nihau' and in lieu thereof insert: 'The boards of registration existing at the date of the approval of this Act shall go out of office, and new boards, which shall consist of three members each, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, whose terms of office shall be four years. Appointments made by the governor when the senate is not in session shall be valid until the succeeding meeting of that body.'

"In section thirty-one strike out the first day of April and the thirtieth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and insert in lieu thereof 'the twenty-fifth day of August and the fifth day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four.'

"Strike out the words 'and the detailed record' in sections fifty-two and one hundred and twelve.

"Strike out the word 'marshal' wherever it occurs and insert in lieu thereof 'high sheriff.'

"Strike out of section fifty-three the words 'except as provided in section one hundred and fourteen hereof.'

"In sections fifty-three, fifty-four,

fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, and one hundred and thirteen strike out the words 'minister' and 'minister of the interior' wherever they occur and insert in lieu thereof the words 'secretary of the Territory.'

"In section fifty-six, paragraph three, strike out 'interior office' and insert 'office of the secretary of the Territory.'

"In section fifty-six, first paragraph, after the words 'candidate for election' insert 'to the legislature,' and in the last paragraph strike out the word 'only.'

"Strike out the word 'elective' in section sixty-four.

"In sections sixty-four, sixty-eight, and seventy-two strike out the words 'minister of the interior' or 'minister' wherever they occur, and insert in lieu thereof the word 'governor.'

"Amend section sixty-seven so that it will read:

"Sec. 67. At least forty days before any election the governor shall issue an election proclamation, and transmit copies of the same to the several boards of inspectors throughout the Territory or where such election is to be held."

"Amend section seventy so that it will read:

"Sec. 70. When an election is ordered by the governor shall appoint from each precinct, from the electors thereof, whose names appear upon the last registration roll of voters of said district, two inspectors, two judges, and two clerks, to be appointed equally between the two political parties, which respectively cast the highest and the next highest number of votes for Delegate to Congress at the last general election; the inspectors and judges so appointed shall constitute a board of election for such precinct. Such board of election shall canvass the votes for such precinct, and must be present at the closing of the polls. The members of said board shall relieve each other in the duties of canvassing the ballots, which may be conducted by at least half of the whole number, but the final certificate shall be signed by a majority of the whole. No person shall be eligible to act as an officer of election at any precinct who has been employed in any official capacity in the Territory within ninety days next preceding any election. The inspectors may appoint judges and clerks if, during the progress of an election, any judge or clerk ceases to act."

"Strike out all of sections seventy-five, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, and seventy-nine, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. All officers upon whom is imposed by the provisions of this law or any subsequent law of the Territory of Hawaii the duty of designating polling places shall cause such polling places to be suitably provided with a ballot box."

(Continued on Page 3.)

began a bombardment of the city at midnight last night and continued until 8 o'clock this morning.

TOKIO, Japan, March 10.—Admiral Kimimura reports that the bombardment of Vladivostok by the Japanese fleet was very effective. No losses are reported in the fleet.

PARIS, France, March 10.—Russia has entered a vigorous protest against the activity of Chinese troops on the Manchurian border. Bands of Chinese regulars are harassing the Russian troops in direct violation of China's declaration of neutrality.

CANOA, Crete, March 10.—The Russian torpedo-boat that recently sailed from Port Said for here was lost on the trip. The crew was rescued.

WELL-PAID COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The President has fixed the salary of the Canal Commissioners at \$12,000 per annum.

STORM ON THE COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 10.—One of the worst storms experienced in years is raging along the Pacific Coast. Great damage has been done shipping though no serious wrecks have yet been reported. A few buildings have been blown down by the terrific force of the wind. Telegraph wires all along the Coast are prostrated. This morning a train was blown off the track at Alameda.

MAD MULLAH CAMPAIGN.

BRESHERA, Somaliland, March 10.—General Manning, commanding the British forces, surprised the Mad Mullah's forces today, killing 150. Three thousand camels were captured.

THE PEARL HARBOR MAP

May Yet Be Exhibited At St. Louis Fair.

The profile map of Pearl Harbor is to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War for exhibition at St. Louis, to be afterwards left in Washington for the information of Senators and Representatives. This plan has not been definitely decided upon, although Commissioner Macfarlane and Governor Carter have conferred on the subject and the offer will be made to Secretary Taft.

The Board of Agriculture has made a request that the collection of fruits and of Hawaiian woods be given it and an exhibit will probably be made in the new quarters at the government nursery. The Board will have the woods cut and polished if they are turned over to it. The school and fish exhibit are both to be placed in the rooms of the Hawaii Promotion Committee.

Commissioner Macfarlane would still like to see the Territory represented at the St. Louis fair. Some time ago he wrote to Secretary Reeves of the possibility of Hawaii being unable to make a display the exposition, and in reply received an urgent request that such action be not taken. Mr. Reeves was emphatic in the statement that such a course would be the worst mistake that the Territory could possibly make, and gave convincing reasons why the exhibit should not be abandoned.

"I believe myself that it will be a great mistake," said Commissioner Macfarlane yesterday. "If the Territory is unable to make a display at St. Louis at its own expense, then the community should do something in my opinion. Hawaii will be the only State or territory in the Union which will not be represented at the fair. I have placed the matter up to the Merchants Association and Chamber of Commerce, but neither body has taken any action. The Chamber of Commerce has been attached to the preparations for an exhibit. In the statement I made to the governor there was no charge for salaries of any kind, and so far I have borne all the expenses of correspondence, etc., out of my own pocket. I have no personal interest in the matter, and Secretary Reeves of the St. Louis Fair Commission has rendered every assistance in his power, so we were not out of the expense of sending a man to St. Louis to arrange the details of the exhibit. Mr. Funston, who is a fair commissioner, now on a visit here, is also of the opinion that it will be a mistake to allow the opportunity to slip by without acting. He believes that if the government is unable to do it, then the community should come to the rescue. He says we miss the opportunity of telling forty million people of the beauties and attractions of Hawaii."

"It simply means that if we do not make a proper display, Hawaii will still be known to the world at large as the home of the hula dancer and nothing else. It looks now as if the Midway show from here will be the only representation of the islands, excepting the fruit display made by the Department of Agriculture."

"I am making an effort now to have the profile map of Pearl Harbor, which shows the location of the channel, the proposed fortifications and buildings, shown at the World's Fair. Governor Carter has promised to write to the Secretary of War in regard to the matter, offering him the map, and asking that he arrange for its exhibition at St. Louis. If this can be done, it will be at least something for Hawaii. The map is not yet completed but will be very shortly. The fish exhibit will go to the Promotion Committee and the woods and fruits probably to the Board of Agriculture which has made a request for them."

Commissioner Macfarlane only recently sent a notification to Secretary Reeves, that it has been finally determined not to make an exhibit at St. Louis and has not had time for a reply.

Coal Steamers in Hands of Russians.

SUEZ, Feb. 28.—The steamers laden with coal for Japan captured by Russian torpedo boat destroyers are reported to be the British steamer Ettrickdale from Barry, February 2d, for Sabang, the British steamer Franky from Barry, February 2d, for Hongkong, and the Norwegian steamer Matilda from Fowarth, January 20th, for Sasebo.

Chinese Soldiers Go to Frontier.

PEKIN, Feb. 28.—Since February 23d four troop trains have left Pao Ting for the Northeastern frontier. The last contingent leaves today on two trains, completing the force of 10,000 men. These troops are all regulars and their equipment is excellent. They will be replaced by troops from Shan Tung province.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS

Schuman Carriage Warehouse In Ashes.

Fire Department Has Tough Job In Kakaako.

With horses pulling fire wagons through mud knee deep and having to lay such long lengths of hose that it was sometime before water could be secured the firemen had a big task with a fire that had a long start of them in a carriage repository on Lanikawai street, Kakaako, after two o'clock this morning. For over an hour the building was burning fiercely and had there been any wind it would have been very dangerous to surrounding property.

A little after half past one o'clock this morning Officer Mullett was in Lanikawai street, Kakaako, scouring up the witnesses to the suicide of Albert Kaiser. He glanced at the big carriage building and noticed flames through a crack in the roof. He turned in an alarm from the nearest box and the firemen were soon on the scene. For some reason no water was turned into the hose until perhaps five or ten minutes after the hose had been laid to the burning building and the firemen stood holding the nozzles. The building was a one story, wooden structure, having a galvanized iron roof. It was filled with carriages and the iron roof collapsing and falling upon these produced a big mass of flames. The firemen smashed in the doors and poured tons of water on the burning vehicles but it was after half past two before the fire had been completely mastered.

The burned building and its contents were the property of the Schuman Carriage Co., Ltd., and it is stated that its contents represented a heavy stock of vehicles of great value. The Schuman Carriage Company, Ltd., represents a consolidation of the former company, the C. F. Herrick Carriage Company, and the Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. The Lanikawai street warehouse is understood to have contained a large stock of goods taken over by this consolidation, the remainder of the stock being carried at the store in the Alexander Young building and in the basement storage rooms attached to it. It was impossible this morning to communicate with any member of the Schuman company as to the extent of the loss or the amount of the insurance and no particulars could be obtained as to how the fire originated.

The "all out" whistle was blown at 2:50 o'clock this morning.

Heavy Traffic Across Siberia.

IRKUTSK, Feb. 28.—The movement of troops on the Transiberian Railroad has attained unprecedented proportions. All trains from Manchuria are crowded with women and children, and the station here is filling with refugees waiting an opportunity to return to Russia, many of them waiting two days before being able to continue their journey. A locomotive broke through the ice on Lake Baikal near the shore, and sank, but 200 of the 400 men on board were rescued.

MR. BUSH ON PUBLIC FINANCES

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Editor Adviser: "Any mercantile house could run the government for twenty-five per cent of what it is costing now, and do better too. We have had enough of the Legislature to do us for awhile."

This is the view of Mr. P. C. Jones, an experienced and successful business man. This seems to be a general view in this community about calling the Legislature.

I do not see any urgent necessity for calling the Legislature at the present time to study out some means whereby we can tide over our present troubles. The regular session of the Legislature is near and the expenditure, besides the uncertainty as to what the legislation will be, is a grave reason against calling the law-making body together in extra session. It seems to me that our Governor has sufficient power and experience himself to handle the situation. He is untrammelled and free from all local influences and has only his plain duty to the President and the American people to direct him in whatever policy he may choose to carry out at the present time, and it is the duty of all citizens to trust and support him in his efforts under the circumstances.

If I mistake not, I think the Governor has ample power to restrict the expenditure of moneys under certain conditions, as for instance a great saving could be made at the present time by abolishing the maintenance of a militia when we are to have a standing force of American troops stationed in this Territory, and by getting the Federal Government to assume the care and expense of maintaining the lepers and the Settlement. Pass the Band over to private parties, those who derive special pleasure and reap direct benefits from its use. For all the benefits that the poor people receive, the physicians for the country may as well be abolished. None but public works of the most urgent need should be undertaken at the present time.

I have no doubt that our Governor can call the attention of the American Government to our troubles and ask it to remit our customs and postal revenues to the territorial government, as the federal government has a plethora of money and endless sources of revenue at its command. We made a little business mistake in giving away our best source of revenue. Also call the attention of the parent government to the favor that she has given Porto Rico, with not as good an exchange as she received when she was presented with this archipelago as a gift.

Then when our law-making body is again convened in regular session, let us see if it is not the fair thing to put a tax on some of the franchises that are so freely given and make them a source of revenue to the government to enable it to meet its legitimate and necessary expenses, and give private individuals and corporations a chance to help pay the running expenses of our territory. There are numerous other sources of revenue and legitimate ways of reducing our expenses without reducing the pay of the wage earner, or of needlessly raising the taxes while these leaks are going on in the manner allowed.

JNO. E. BUSH.

Buckeye Club Meets at Young Hotel.
The Buckeye Club celebrated its third anniversary last evening as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Smith at the Alexander Young Hotel. The meeting was held in the mask ball room, the alcove of which was prettily decorated with greens, an American flag being an attractive background for a picture of the late William McKinley.

Among the interesting proceedings of the evening were resolutions on the death of Mark Hanna, and a report and resolutions on the McKinley Park proposition, by which the club placed itself on record as favoring the park idea rather than a McKinley monument.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, W. A. Bowen, vice-president, W. H. Rice, secretary-treasurer, Prof. Dyke.

Music committee, Stanley Livingston and Mr. Gonagle.

Entertainment committee, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Johnson, P. M. Pond.

Executive committee, W. E. Skinner, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Raymond C. Brown.

Rev. W. D. Westervelt presented the special committee report on the McKinley Memorial, including the resolution of the club, as follows:

Report of special committee of the Buckeye Club appointed to investigate and ascertain as far as possible the desire of the majority of the club in regard to a proposed change in the form of the McKinley Memorial from a park to a monument:

This committee has made as full and careful investigation as could be accomplished under the circumstances. A letter of inquiry was prepared and sent with an enclosed postal card to the names on the mailing list of the club, about seventy in all.

Fifty-eight replies have been received. Twenty-seven votes are cast in favor of a monument of some kind. Thirty-one votes are in favor of a park. Several persons stated that their first wish was for a park, but that owing to delay and the probable difficulty of caring for a park in the future they would vote for a monument.

Since the majority vote has been cast in favor of a park, your committee would respectfully recommend that the following resolution be adopted by the Buckeye Club and sent to Judge Sanford B. Dole, the chairman of the McKinley Memorial Committee:

Whereas, the Buckeye Club of Honolulu has a large personal, as well as financial, interest in all the plans concerning the memory of the Honored William McKinley, late President of the United States, such interest arising from the fact that he was one of the most famous sons of our State of Ohio and

Therefore, be it resolved, that the

VICTIM OF GAMBLING

Vivian Richardson is Arrested for Theft.

Vivian Richardson, a trusted employee of the Waterworks Department, was placed under arrest yesterday on a charge of embezzlement of public moneys. The amount is not definitely known yet, but is believed to be more than \$2,000. Officers of the government were engaged all day yesterday and last evening going over Richardson's books, and the exact amount will be known when the case is brought up before Judge Dickey this morning.

Richardson was arrested shortly before noon and taken to the police station where he remained for two or three hours until released on bail in the sum of \$1,000 with James H. Boyd and Harry Armitage as sureties. The bond is good until 9 o'clock this morning when Richardson is to be produced in court.

Gambling is the cause of Richardson's downfall. The harpies who have been engaged in fleeing young men at the joint on Fort street in which William Vids and Louis Schmidt admitted to have worked, are said to have secured much of Richardson's or the Government's money, and there is a story of his having lost about \$200 one night at the Anchor saloon. This was the same night on which Richardson is alleged to have gone to the Capitol building, entered the Waterworks department and took from the safe the sum of \$100, which was also lost in a dice game. This money Richardson has admitted having taken, but asserts it was replaced the next day. Richardson admits having lost only \$30 at the Anchor saloon but the police and government officials are certain the amount was much larger. In this same game an ex-employee of the Public Works Department, who has been much in the public eye of late, is said to have taken part.

The shortage in Richardson's accounts was discovered yesterday morning, and the information was conveyed to Governor Carter by Statistician Buckland. Governor Carter immediately sent for High Sheriff Brown. The Governor stated immediately on hearing the news that he intended taking no chances, and no matter whom the investigation struck, the matter would be pressed to the last degree.

Richardson was taken into custody at once and an investigation of his accounts was begun by Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, Watermaster Andrew Brown and Auditor Fisher.

A partial confession has been written from Richardson and it is believed that the case will go hard against him. The alleged defalcations extend back over a long period and may go considerably over \$2,000. The amounts are alleged to have been abstracted in small sums.

The young man has been repeatedly warned against gambling and drinking by friends. A letter was sent to a prominent government official yesterday afternoon in which the writer stated that these warnings had been constantly made, as his friends believed he was going the pace too rapidly.

Several gambling games have been running in town of late in which Richardson is believed to have wagered heavily.

Vivian Richardson was appointed to the responsible position of chief clerk about the time that James Boyd was promoted to the Superintendent of Public Works and W. H. Wright as Treasurer. Like the others he is a part Hawaiian.

THIRD INFANTRY MAY COME HERE

An officer aboard the transport Sherman is of the opinion that when orders are received for an infantry force to come to Honolulu to replace the artillery battalion, the Third Infantry will get the plum. The Third Infantry was under orders to proceed to Panama, but as the officer in command there said he wanted marines, not soldiers, the order was revoked.

Buckeye Club urge the McKinley Memorial Committee to push as speedily as possible the preparation of the McKinley Park for its benefit of the public and also provide for its future maintenance. If this is found to be non-feasible the Buckeye Club would respectfully request the sale of the land already purchased and the erection of a suitable monument on some prominent spot near the center of the city.

The club accepted the report. The resolutions concerning Mark Hanna were presented by Rev. W. H. Rice. Rev. W. D. Westervelt gave a sketch of the statesman's life calling attention to his Scotch-Quaker descent which gave him his staying qualities. His education was a tribute to the public school system. His career was meteoric, for as a politician he came before the nation as the manager of McKinley's campaign, succeeding the year after to Senator Foster's seat in the Senate.

Mrs. William Whitney and Mrs. Frank Atherton contributed to the social side of the evening with music, and the meeting closed with the serving of delicious refreshments.

The Buckeye Club was organized three years ago, W. E. Skinner being responsible. He was its first secretary, Joshua K. Brown being the first president. It was organized purely to bring all Ohionians into social intercourse at stated intervals and has had a successful career.

TREASURER KEPOIKAI'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

It Shows Nearly \$700,000 for General Expenses Besides What May Be Saved in Salaries, Etc.

Treasurer Kepoikai yesterday sent to Governor Carter the financial statement printed in full below. It shows that, after salaries and payrolls on the existing scale, also all interest accruing, are provided for, there will still be available from estimated current revenue the sum of \$569,342.95 to meet the general running expenses of the Government until the end of the period, June 30, 1905. Besides that amount there will be over \$100,000 of road taxes to be expended in the districts where collected.

Practically the nearly \$700,000 thus shown to be available for the general public services of the Territory might be taken, so far as the question of an extra session is concerned, as tiding the Treasury over for just one year, because a year from date the regular session of the Legislature of 1905 will have been in session about three weeks, or time enough to enact such financial legislation that may be necessary for any contingency of the rest of the biennial period.

Treasurer Kepoikai is not presenting his figures to serve an argument against cutting down salaries and payrolls, for in handing a copy of his statement to an Advertiser reporter he pointed out large items in that category which he said might and ought to be reduced.

Here is the Treasurer's statement, whose showing of \$569,342.95, exclusive of road tax, for current expenses is \$41,018.61 better than that lately made to the business men, which was \$528,324.32.

DETAIL OF RECEIPTS BY MONTHS FOR THE YEAR 1904, ESTIMATED THE SAME AS THE RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1903.

1904—		
January	\$ 98,453.95	
February	77,519.03	
March	142,284.37	
April	104,042.80	
May	215,453.10	
June	129,067.07	
Total	\$ 696,810.32	
Less:		
Chinese Fund paid in May	\$ 155,544.70	
Road Tax Special Deposit	85,480.00	
Land Sales Special Deposit	11,173.61	
Total	\$ 252,198.31	
Total Current Cash	\$ 444,612.01	

1904—

July	\$ 80,280.42	
August	202,122.25	
September	55,983.87	
October	83,773.50	
November	1,185,333.85	
December	247,697.23	
Total	\$1,655,170.12	
Less:		
Treasury Notes	\$ 145,000.00	
Road Tax Special Deposit	24,300.00	
Land Sales Special Deposit	10,500.00	
Total	\$ 179,800.00	
Total Current Cash	\$ 1,475,370.12	

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1905:

For January, February, March, April, May, June (the same as for same months in 1904, as above)

Total available Current Cash \$2,820,612.06

OBLIGATIONS:

Salaries and Pay Rolls, 12 months bill	\$1,105,607.00
Salaries and Pay Rolls, 6 months bill	1,016,019.00
Total	\$2,121,626.00
Interest on Public Debt and Com.	
Due 1904	\$ 30,190.00
Due 1905	60,380.00
Interest Treas. Notes and Registered Warrants, Estimated at	8,500.00
Total	\$ 99,070.00
Available balance for running expenses	\$ 569,342.95
Treasurer's Office, March 5, 1904.	

STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND PAY ROLLS UNDER THE 12 MONTHS AND 6 MONTHS APPROPRIATION BILLS.

12 Months Appropriation Bill	Salary	Pay Roll
Permanent Settlement	\$ 12,450.00	\$
Office of the Secretary	9,000.00	
Judiciary Department	11,430.00	
Attorney General's Department	25,000.00	36,120.00
Treasury Department	42,750.00	
Public Works Department	35,500.00	5,520.00
Public Grounds	9,310.00	
Pilots (Public Works)	24,830.00	9,380.00
Public Instruction	43,000.00	494,100.00
Department of Public Lands	22,210.00	
Bureau of Agriculture	19,500.00	19,500.00
Bureau of Survey	17,250.00	
Bureau of Health	43,960.00	140,410.00
Military	18,110.00	4,500.00
Band	6,300.00	21,617.00
Audit Office	18,300.00	
Total	\$ 265,700.00	\$ 735,547.00
Total of Appropriations	\$1,105,607.00	

6 Months Appropriation Bill—

Judiciary Department	\$ 96,000.00	\$ 1,835.00
Attorney General's Department	71,500.00	245,960.00
Treasury Department (Office)	3,400.00	
Treasury Department (Tax Bureau)	14,700.00	125,000.00
Treasury Dept. (Conveyance Bureau)	18,290.00	4,320.00
Public Works	44,700.00	123,281.50
Water Works	29,137.50	4,600.00
Fire Department		102,340.00
Audit Office	3,750.00	
Total	\$ 292,312.50	\$ 731,706.50
Total of Appropriations	\$1,916,019.00	

Total estimated receipts for 12 months \$1,105,607.00
Total 12 mo. Appropriations, as above 1,916,019.00
Total 6 mo. Appropriations, as above 1,121,626.00

Available cash for Current Expenses Interest due on Bonded Debt, 12 months Estimated Interest on Treas. Notes and Registered Warrants 8,500.00

Balance available for Running Exp. Treasurer's Office, March 5, 1904. \$ 569,342.95

HAWAIIAN GOES WRONG

H. Kapea's Act May Lead Him to Suicide.

Search is being instituted by the police for Henry Kapea, a young Hawaiian who announced to a friend through the medium of a card that he intended to shoot himself. Dead or alive the police hope to locate Kapea, but the High Sheriff is of the opinion that the threat of suicide will not be borne out by subsequent developments.

Henry Kapea, collector for the Hawaiian Trust Company, is alleged to be an embezzler by his employers, and Kapea confessed to a "wrong deed" in a penciled card which he sent to a friend the day his employers charged him with a shortage.

Yesterday the Hawaiian Trust Company, Ltd., issued a warrant for Kapea's arrest. He is charged with having embezzled the sum of \$100, the act having been committed on December 15, 1903. It is alleged that Kapea collected \$100 from a Chinese tenant of the John Ems estate, for which the Trust Company is agent, and failed to turn it in. When J. R. Galt of the Trust Company, returned from the mainland last week, he ascertained that the tenant had paid the money to Kapea. Mr. Galt at once charged Kapea with the theft and the employee confessed his guilt. Kapea asked for clemency, but Mr. Galt said he intended to prosecute him as he had abused the confidence of the company.

The same day Kapea disappeared. He has been residing at the Kamehameha Alumnae club house on Fort street, and search there gives no indication that he has been in his room for several days. On Saturday he was to have met Mr. Dunn of the Metropolitan Market. The engagement was not kept, but Mr. Dunn found on Monday the following pencilled card, bearing Kapea's own signature, in a drawer of his desk:

"Mr. Dunn, Aloha nui-kaua. I have done wrong in my life and it better for me to go in the woods and shot myself, and I will do it. I am no good at all after I made some big blunder which I ought not to do. Give my aloha nui to the boy and family. Do anything with my stuff."

Whether this note is a ruse to throw the police off the track, the High Sheriff has no means of determining as yet. He is inclined to the opinion that Kapea has left the city.

Up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard of the missing man.

"War Banquet"
Eight Japanese were arrested in a room in a Japanese hotel on Kukui street a few minutes before two o'clock this morning. They were seated at a table loaded high with liquors and Japanese delicacies at the time the arrests were made. They had been holding a "war banquet" for several hours and finally became so noisy that they had to be gathered in. Each of the men regarded the arrest as a great joke.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROBABLE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AS PROVIDED BY APPROPRIATION BILL FOR THE 12 MONTHS FROM JAN. 1, 1904 TO JUNE 30, 1905, INCLUDING THE APPROPRIATIONS OF THE 6 MONTHS BILL.

Appropriations:		
In the 12 months Bill for salaries	\$1,105,607.00	
In the 6 months Bill for Salaries	1,016,019.00	\$2,121,626.00
In the 12 months Bill for Expenses	\$1,475,370.12	
In the 6 months Bill for Expenses	1,009,519.73	2,484,889.85
Total Appropriations	\$2,590,506.82	
Estimated Income:		
(Estimated same as 1903 receipts)		
Estimated Cash Receipts for 6 months to June 30, 1904	\$ 230,035.33	
Less:		
Special Deposits	\$101,003.01	
Chinese Fund	155,544.70	
Total Current Cash	\$ 73,487.62	
Estimated Cash Receipts for 6 months to Dec. 31, 1904	\$1,351,573.15	
Less:		
Special Deposits	\$ 22,575.20	
Treasury Notes	145,000.00	
Total Current Cash	\$ 1,183,997.95	
Estimated Cash Receipts for 6 months to June 30, 1905 (estimated as in 1903)	\$42,945.01	
Total of all Appropriations over and above the Income	\$1,778,411.78	

By paying the Salaries and Interest only from the probable Income the following will be the only available balance to meet the Current Running Expenses:

Total Income 12 months as above	\$2,590,506.82
Total Salaries as above	2,121,626.00
Balance for Expenses	\$ 468,880.82
Interest on Bonded Debt & Com. due 1904	\$ 30,190.00
Int on Bonded Debt & Com. due 1905	60,380.00
Estimated Int on Treasury Notes and Registered Warrants	8,500.00
Cash Bal available for Running Exp. Treasurer's Office, March 5, 1904.	\$ 468,880.82

STEVEDORE WAS DROWNED

Wahard Simpson, a stevedore employed in coaling the steamship Sierra, met death by drowning about half past ten o'clock last night. Simpson was but seventeen years old. His brother, Willie Simpson, was employed at the time on the same work. His mother lives at Ewa and his father is dead, having committed suicide at Iwilei about two years ago.

The Sierra was moored at the Oceanic wharf. From scows lying alongside coal was being passed aboard the vessel at a rapid rate. Young Simpson left a scow and climbed through a porthole of the steamer to get a drink of water. He secured this and then clambered back but the porthole taken was not the one through which he had entered. It had no scow underneath so the young stevedore fell into the water. Through the din of many shovels piling coal into baskets other stevedores heard a shout and Joe Silva, a coal passer, saw Simpson's body falling. William Olepau, boss stevedore, cast a rope into the water. Simpson rose above the surface but did not catch the rope and again went down and his body was not seen afterwards.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and police officers dragged the harbor until a late hour last night but had not succeeded in finding the body.

As to Change in Weather Service.
Honolulu, March 7, 1904.
Editor Advertiser: Professor Lyons feels that the statement in reference to himself, in the Advertiser of this date, in the matter of the United States taking over the local weather service does not put him in exactly the right light. The coming of Mr. Hardin is not the result of a request from the Professor that the United States take charge here, but knowing that sooner or later such a change would be made his communications with the department have been in the nature of inquiries only, the last one being over a year ago, and it was not until Chief Moore's letter to me under date of December 19, 1903, that the matter assumed any definite shape.

Very truly yours,
R. C. LYDECKER,
Territorial Meteorologist.

"Garbage Service Costs Heavily."
It has been suggested to the Advertiser that the garbage service of Honolulu might, in the economy calculations now in progress, be made less expensive to the taxpayers. Different persons have expressed the opinion that the service ought to be made self-supporting or else cut out, in the latter event leaving the public at large to make their peace, and keep it, with the Board of Health as best they may at their own expense.

The talk has led to an examination of Public Works reports. That of Jas. H. Boyd for the year ending June 30, 1902, leaves the investigator in darkness. Henry E. Cooper's report for the year ending June 30, 1903, shows a net cost of the garbage service to the taxpayers of \$33,425.74, thus:

Expenses:		
Salaries and payrolls	\$ 25,753.30	
Maintenance garbage and excavator	13,672.44	
Total	\$ 39,425.74	
Receipts:		
Garbage	\$6,400.05	
Excavator	5,752.75	
Total	\$ 12,152.80	
Deficiency	\$ 27,272.94	

Plague of Lantana Now Ravaging.
The lantana fly has nearly disappeared during the past month and lantana blossoms are showing up bright and fresh, like the mosquitoes. The plant has begun to seed. An examination will show that out of a dozen seed pods three or four only have been spoiled by the fly. It looks as if there would be a revival of the pest before the next crop of flies mature.

FRANCHISE MEASURES

Hawaiian Matters Are in Committee Hearing.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The franchise bills before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Territories have constituted the chief theme of interest to Hawaii here during the last six days. Two hearings have been given before the subcommittee, which consists of Representatives Robinson, of Indiana, Thayer, of Massachusetts, Spaulding, of North Dakota, Powers, of Maine, Lilly, of Connecticut, and Southwick, of New York. All these, except Mr. Southwick, who has attended neither of the hearings, have given the franchise bills careful attention. The full committee has a hearing Monday next. It is expected that the franchise bill will be reported favorably to the full committee at that meeting. It is not improbable that the committee will also vote to report the bill favorably to the House. The gas bill is not so far advanced, but good progress is being made with it. However, it is not impossible before this reaches Honolulu that there will be something more final about the success of the proposed legislation.

The deliberations over the electric light bill have resulted in several amendments of more or less importance. While these amendments have been made in executive sessions I am able to state what the subcommittee has done. Changes may be made later in the full committee or in the House but it is pretty certain that the bill, if it passes the House, as is probable, will pass in about the shape the subcommittee already has it.

The first amendment of the bill, as introduced by Delegate Kalanianoʻle affects the territory within which the Hawaiian Electric Company can operate. As the electric bill passed the territorial legislature the franchise comprised "the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii." The subcommittee has restricted the franchise to "the district of Honolulu." This was considered a safeguard for the people of the island and at the same time working no great injury to the company. Accordingly the language of the bill has been modified all the way through so as to make it operative only in the Honolulu district.

The next important amendment affects the life of the franchise. The provision for a thirty-five year term has been struck out and the life of the franchise left indefinite, subject to future acts of Congress. Some of the members of the subcommittee wanted to make the franchise of ten years duration but it was thought preferable to leave it indefinite.

In proceeding with the bill, paragraph by paragraph, the subcommittee then took up the subject of the price to be charged for electricity. The bill, as it passed the legislature provided that the price "shall not at any time exceed twenty cents per kilowatt hour of one thousand watt hours." The subcommittee has decided that the upset price shall be 15 cents per kilowatt hour or one thousand watt hours. That, therefore, will reduce the price from 20 cents to 15 cents.

Under the heading of rules and regulations, the bill, as passed by the legislature, provided: "No person, firm, or corporation shall be allowed to place or maintain poles or wires along, upon, or across any public street except such as are authorized by law so to do." The subcommittee has struck out the words "by law" and inserted in lieu thereof "by the Superintendent of Public Works."

POLES AND WIRES.

The provision requiring the company to observe and execute its rules and regulations relative to the placing of poles and wires and relative to other kindred matters, has also been modified. As passed by the territorial legislature "the superintendent of public works may, in his discretion, after giving the company reasonable notice thereof in writing of his intention so to do, proceed to remedy such failure, and the cost of such repairs or changes may be recovered from the company by the territory." As amended by the subcommittee this provision reads "the superintendent of public works shall," etc., instead of "may."

At the legislature passed in the bill requires that the entire plant, operation books, and all records of the company shall "be open to the inspection of the public at all times." The subcommittee has changed this to read that the entire plant, operation books, and all records shall be open to the inspection of the public at all times "except such as are confidential in nature and the disclosure of which would be injurious to the public interest."

The only other amendment made in the bill by the subcommittee is the adding of another section at the end, which reads:

THE HEARINGS.

The two hearings, the last of which was held this morning, were attended by Hon. W. O. Smith, Mr. A. Gartley, Mr. D. L. Withington, Mr. G. B. McClellan, of Massachusetts. No stenographic report was made of the hearings but the time was largely occupied in explanation of the features of the electric light and gas bills, particularly of the clauses affecting the price to be charged and the length of franchise. Mr. Smith expressed a willingness that the price to be charged for electric light should be fixed by the courts at a reasonable figure. There was considerable support for that provision but it also met with strong opposition. Mr. Thayer, a Democrat, of Massachusetts, declared that "the poor devil would have a hard time getting the price fixed in court," adding that the litigation might last two or three years, during which prevailing prices at the time the suit was brought might continue. Mr. Gartley was asked to state a price which he would regard as reasonable but he declared his inability to fix a minimum rate without further consulting figures and other information not immediately available.

The changes made by the subcommittee, as already explained, will probably stand, although that can not be stated positively. The full committee or the House has the power to change them if it will. The subcommittee will undertake at once further consideration of the gas bill. The same provision will undoubtedly be made regarding the life of the franchise as has been made in the electric bill. There has been some discussion in subcommittee about the price. Some members think \$2.50 per thousand feet is too much and favor reducing it to \$2 per thousand feet.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

There is believed to be something of an opportunity for securing authority from Congress at this session for a survey by army engineers of the Harbor at Honolulu, with a view to its improvement by the government. Delegate Kalanianoʻle stated today that he had been consulting with different members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee about it, although thus far they had stated nothing definitely to him or been able to take up the subject in meeting.

Representative Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the committee, said to me today: "I think it quite probable that Congress will pass a small bill at this session, authorizing surveys of harbors. It is not fully determined yet. We want to put in a few worthy projects, so that surveys can be made and the government be put in possession of information to guide our action with reference to future improvements."

"That, I suppose, means the harbor at Honolulu, could not be included," was remarked.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Burton. "On the contrary, I am distinctly in favor of doing something towards the improvement of harbors in our territorial possessions. I think such action would go far towards stimulating the idea that the government at Washington intends to deal fairly with them and that they are a part of the government and receiving some of its material benefits. I think we shall include some harbors for the outlying possessions, if we have a bill. I have not looked into the matter at Honolulu yet. Therefore I can not, of course, speak definitely what I think ought to be done with that project. But I am not disposed to be against it."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

NO EXTRA SESSION SAYS M'CANDLESS

"I am opposed to a special session if the Supreme Court decides that the old appropriations can be used," said Senator L. L. McCandless yesterday. "I believe the power rests with the Governor to cut out unnecessary expenditures if he finds that the departments are spending more money than they should. The legislature certainly didn't intend to require anything impossible from the Governor and he can't spend more money than the income of the Territory. If a clerk is unwilling to accept a reduction in salary, then the appropriation can be cut out entirely."

"While in the Senate I advocated a plan which would have saved \$400 per month, but because of the county act going into effect so soon it was not considered necessary. This was simply a combination of various bureaus under the Public Works Department to save salaries of cashiers and additional clerks, as well as of extra supervision. The garbage, road bureau and water works could all be combined under the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works. One cashier could handle the collections for all of the bureaus and one head would also be sufficient. The offices could be combined in one and there would then be no necessity for a full set of bookkeepers and of clerks in each one. This is a plan which might be tried now with success."

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SCIENCE.—By applying an anesthetic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without mutilation and, in one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller is the only medicine that is an anesthetic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also kills the pain and removes it. Keep a bottle of Pain-Expeller in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

WILL MAKE A CHANGE

Closer Control of Agricultural Work.

There was a full attendance at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. Those present were: L. A. Thurston, President, C. S. Holloway, Executive Officer, J. D. Dole, A. W. Carter, W. M. Giffard and J. P. Brown and Forester R. S. Hosmer. The minutes of the last meeting, including all the action taken by the two members at last Wednesday's session, were formally approved.

HOSMER IN CHARGE.

Mr. Thurston introduced the resolution which he had been requested to prepare at a former meeting, dealing with the general supervision of office work by Mr. Hosmer. This was as follows: "Resolved, that until further notice R. S. Hosmer be authorized and requested to take general charge of the general offices, library, correspondence, and records of the Board and of the employees of the Board, except the members of the entomological department, subject to the general control of the Executive Officer and of the Board."

This resolution was adopted unanimously. It is aimed to relieve Executive Officer Holloway of many of the routine duties of his office, and also to make some one responsible for the details of the office work at the headquarters in the government nursery. At present there is no general head to the work, the different departments being carried on by the superintending officer.

In order to get the best results, the board intends to have a record kept of all the proceedings of the department, and while there will be no change in the authority of the various scientific men, the intention is to have all correspondence, etc., go through Executive Officer Holloway, and all communications will be kept on file so as to be accessible at all times. This is to be done not only for the convenience of the members of the board but also so that in the future, the work now being carried on will not be lost, through lack of record of what has been done. A committee composed of Messrs. Thurston and Carter was appointed to confer with the heads of the entomological, forestry and agricultural bureaus to arrange the details of a plan by which these things could best be done. Weekly or semi-monthly reports of the work accomplished will also probably be required.

REDUCTION IN EXPENSES.

Mr. Giffard inquired of Executive Officer Holloway what consideration was being given the work of the board in the general plan of reducing the expenses of the government. Mr. Holloway replied that he had been going over the figures in his department, trying to find what he could do without, and the board's appropriation would also be considered in the detailed plan he was to submit to Governor Carter. Mr. Thurston suggested that it would perhaps be a good idea if the finance committee would go over the appropriations with Mr. Holloway, so that the recommendations of the board might be followed out.

Mr. Holloway stated that some reduction must be made all along the line, that if this wasn't done it would simply mean an extra session of the legislature. In reply to a question whether the reported intention to disburse entirely with the board was true, Mr. Holloway replied that it was not. He said that the Governor appreciated the necessity of the department and wanted to see it continued.

"Forester Hosmer stated that he could not make his recommendations until after a conference with the forestry committee and had some inkling as to the extent of forest reserves it was intended to create. Mr. Thurston stated that it was not the intention of the Legislature to provide funds for the purchase of land for forest reserves. The entire matter of going through the appropriations was put over until next week, the finance committee in the meantime to prepare a report with recommendations for the action of the board."

BLUEFIELD'S DOING WELL.

Mr. Thurston reported on the visit of the Committee to the United States Experiment Station on Punchbowl, saying that the Bluefield bananas recently imported were doing finely. About one hundred plants were growing and Jared Smith expected others to come up. Mr. Thurston said the importation was a success.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

J. P. Brown inquired as to the length of the terms of the various members. He quoted a section of the law which seemed to indicate that the present members of the board had no right to hold office before January 1, 1934. The section of the law referred to by Mr. Brown is as follows:

There shall be a Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, of five members, who shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

One of said Commissioners shall be appointed to hold for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years from January 1, 1934."

Mr. Brown was of the opinion that the last clause invalidated their appointments for the time previous to January 1st of this year. Mr. Thurston, asked for an opinion, stated that he believed the law referred to the length of the term, and thought the issuance of the commissions had been legal. The date was simply to fix a specific time, and had been put in the law, as some date had to be set from which the appointments could be dated. Mr. Carter thought there was question of legality, but it was finally agreed that the appointments were good now, even if they had not been so before the first of the year.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE FINANCES

Governor Carter, in acknowledging by letter the receipt of Treasurer Kopolka's financial statement, suggests that, besides salaries and payrolls, "amounts from the current expense bill absolutely necessary for maintaining the various departments" should be stated, because "as a matter of fact some departments simply cannot be run without having more than just what their salaries amount to."

The Treasurer, replying, in effect admits the desirability of such a fuller statement, but says he is not prepared to make it at present. He thinks that information of the kind suggested ought properly to originate with the heads of the respective departments.

AN INTERNATIONAL LAW POINT ARISES

A fine point of international law is developing in the trial of the British bark *Invincible* libel in admiralty before Judge Dole. Consul W. R. Hoare was placed on the stand yesterday, as the first witness on behalf of the libelles, to prove the Merchant Shipping Act of 1934, passed by the British Parliament.

Counsel for the libellants will contest the validity of proving a law of a foreign country in this manner—that is, by parole evidence of the consular representative of such country.

Up till the stage just related yesterday's proceedings consisted mainly in the further reading of depositions which the U. S. Commissioner had taken.

LANGTON ON TOURISTS

California People Looking Here for Snow.

Wm. Langton, publisher of the *Paradise of the Pacific*, returned on the *Sierra* yesterday from an extended tour of California. He said that the weather had been cold all the time he was away. Many of the California people were anxious to learn about Hawaii, especially about the pineapple industry and he had received many inquiries from those he met.

Mr. Langton stated that California weather was miserably cold, and there had been only three days of clear weather while he was in San Francisco. The State is filled with tourists from the East, and at Los Angeles, Mr. Langton said, he was compelled to wait three hours at one of the largest hotels before the clerks had time to assign him a room.

"Every one in California seemed anxious to hear about Hawaii," said Mr. Langton. "They asked many questions. Quite a number wanted to know what time of the year the snow fell, how deep it got and whether there was coasting and skating. I had to confess that I didn't know anything about it. They were all anxious to find out about the climate and the rain."

"There are some twenty or thirty people from Southern California in the tourist party that came on the *Sierra*. Some of them are wealthy business men of Los Angeles. If they carry back a good report of Hawaii you can expect a good many more to come."

"Many people are interested in pineapples. They get all their pines from Mexico and Central America now and they are scrubby little things. I picked up some of them in a commission house and told the proprietor that he could put five on a scale and one pineapple from Hawaii would tip it up. He said he could sell Hawaiian pines for four and six bits apiece. I believe there is difficulty in shipping the fruit from here. One shipment spoiled by getting wet, I know."

"I believe that a lot of tourists can be brought here if the country is advertised well. California people are anxious to learn about the islands and I believe a good many will come here if the tourists now visiting here get the right impression."

The ruler of Japan really should be called ten-o, not mikado. The latter means "royal gate" and is a little something similar to "sublime port" which is used indifferently to mean the Turkish sultan, his government or the country itself. "Ten-o" means "heaven's highest," a title surpassing all the most grandiloquent European efforts. The original Japanese equivalent for ten-o is soumei mikoto, but the former is universally used, perhaps on account of its brevity. The present Ten-o of Japan is the fifth of his line from Jimmu-Ten-o.

HAWAIIAN GOODS PURE

Food Analyst's Findings Relative to Fruit Preserves.

R. A. Duncan, Food Commissioner and Analyst, in his report to the President of the Board of Health for the month of February, states that eighty-one samples of milk were examined. Of these five samples were found below standard and were obtained from the following: V. Sousa, two samples; Driver for Vivas, two samples, and J. Benevidoz, one sample.

"The samples below standard," Mr. Duncan says, "show the addition of a small quantity of water. Taking our standard of 11.5 per cent total solids as the minimum for pure milk, the adulteration amounts to five per cent added water in four cases, and about ten per cent in the poorest milk. The average contents of fat and total solids in seventy-six samples of unadulterated milk is 2.31 per cent and 12.35 per cent respectively, and in five samples of adulterated milk, 2.42 per cent and 11.04 per cent, respectively."

Following is the remainder of the commissioner's report:

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Below are given the results on the examination of jams and jellies put up in glass jars:

Strawberry jelly, manufactured by Bishop & Co., Los Angeles, California. Bought from Lewis & Co. Colored with coal tar dye.

Blackberry preserves, manufactured by San Jose Packing Co., San Jose, California. Bought from Lewis & Co. Contains glucose, colored with coal tar dye and preserved with benzoic acid.

Strawberry preserves, manufactured by San Jose Fruit Packing Co., San Jose, California. Bought from Lewis & Co. Preserved with benzoic acid.

Red cherry jam, manufactured by Curries Bros. Co., Rochester, New York. Bought from Lewis & Co. Colored with cochineal.

Samples of raspberry jam, peach jam, as well as the above mentioned red cherry jam, from the same manufacturer, all contain glucose and a preservative (benzoic acid), but as these substances are mentioned on the label, their sale is legal under our food law.

Apple jelly, "B. & W. Brand," manufactured by Sussman, Wormser & Co., San Francisco. Bought from H. May & Co. Preserved with benzoic acid.

Strawberry preserves, "M. H. Brand," bought from H. May & Co. Colored with coal tar dye.

Strawberry jelly, "B. & W. Brand," manufactured by Sussman, Wormser & Co. Bought from H. May & Co. Preserved with benzoic acid.

Cherry preserves, "M. H. Brand," bought from H. May & Co. Colored with coal tar dye and preserved with benzoic acid.

Preserved strawberries, "Tea Garden Brand," manufactured by Pacific Coast Syrup Co., San Francisco. Bought from H. May & Co. Contains glucose and preserved with benzoic acid.

Cranberry jelly, "Tea Garden Brand," manufactured by Pacific Coast Syrup Co., San Francisco. Bought from H. May & Co. Preserved with benzoic acid.

Raspberry preserve, "Crown Brand," Thimman Canning Co., Oakland, California. Bought from Yee Hop & Co. Preserved with benzoic acid.

Strawberry jam, "California Pure Fruit," Shaw Preserve Co., Los Angeles, California. Bought from Yee Hop & Co. Contains glucose.

Current preserves, "Griffin Extras," California Fruit Canners Association. Bought from Yee Hop & Co. Contains glucose and preserved with benzoic acid.

Plum jelly, Bishop & Co., Los Angeles, California.

Guava jelly, H. May & Co., Honolulu.

Guava jelly, Pearl City Fruit Co., Oahu.

Pine jam, R. Wassman, South Kona, Hawaii.

Of the three brands of Hawaiian manufacture, there were no adulterations detected, showing that our home producers are living up to the regulations of our food law. Of the twenty-one samples examined, four contained glucose in the label; six were colored with coal tar dyes, and thirteen contained preservatives.

PRESERVATIVES.

As far as the use of preservatives is concerned, except salicylic acid, their use cannot be restricted under our food law, unless they can be proved to be injurious. Several States compel the manufacturers to label all goods containing preservatives, and some, notably North Dakota, prohibits the use of chemical preservatives entirely as injurious to health. In regard to the use of coal tar dyes in foods, I quote from Bulletin No. Division of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture: "The use of foreign coloring material is very widespread for two reasons. One is that the color of the fruit is not very stable and the processes of preserving are liable to dim or destroy it and, furthermore, the color will not last in goods that are constantly exposed to the action of light, as is the case with those placed on store shelves. The other

reason is that it enables the manufacturer to use fruit of deficient color and thus to conceal inferiority. The preservation of this color is important, as the appearance of jellies and jams undoubtedly influence their real value, especially in the sick room, where they are used to a great extent, but the possibilities of deception as to the quality and purity which the addition of coloring matter affords entirely overbalance any argument in its favor. By the judicious use of coal tar colors, apply jelly flavored with currants can be given the appearance of the pure article or a cheap fruit or vegetable pulp can be mixed into a jam; a jelly made of glucose and starch may be served to consumers 'who demand pure foods. The use in fruit products of colors of vegetable origin is unquestionably nearly obsolete, as coal tar colors are both cheaper and more durable. The latter are always liable to contain metallic impurities, such as zinc, copper, tin, lead and arsenic retained during the process of manufacture, and which, when introduced into the food, even in the small quantities that are used, are, to say the least, a source of danger."

While the colors used in the goods which I report on, were probably not harmful, still they were used to give the articles a fictitious appearance and thereby deceive the purchaser.

In regard to the adulteration enumerated in the report, I have notified the manufacturers on the mainland that their goods are adulterated and sold illegally in this Territory and have asked them if they can place their goods on this market properly marked, to comply with the law, within three months' time.

PROFITABLE INDUSTRY

Cotton Would be a Success in Hawaii Says Wahiawa Colonist.

Cotton, pineapples and castor beans are the three crops for Hawaii at which the small farmer can make a success, in the opinion of Dr. E. C. Rhodes, one of the seven original Wahiawa colonists. Pineapples and castor beans are already paying in Wahiawa and Mr. Rhodes believes that cotton could also be made to pay well.

"E. W. Tving of Wahiawa has a number of cotton plants and they are growing with no care, to a large size," said Mr. Rhodes. "I am familiar with cotton in Georgia, where I lived for two years, but I have never seen it do so well as does the cotton here. In the States, cotton has to be planted every year while here it grows for five or ten years without re-planting. And it grows a great deal larger, too. In Professor Lyons' yard in this city the cotton would have covered a space twenty feet square if it had not been cut out."

"Here cotton can be planted on the first day of May and it matures by September. Then it can be picked four times a year after that. Cotton grows in alluvial soil, which has to be well cultivated. It requires plenty of water but I believe natural resources here are sufficient. The soil has to be well fertilized and well cultivated."

"The cotton is of a better quality here than in the South. The seed which always causes much trouble can be picked out by hand. There the white fiber adheres closely to the seed and is a source of much trouble. The industry is one which I believe would be profitable here. The gin mills required are not expensive and it would be a good industry for the small farmer. In the South there are many five and ten acre cotton plantations. There is probably two hundred acres of land at Wahiawa which would be suitable for cotton cultivation. The species here now may be South Sea Island cotton, which is a better quality than that grown in the South. I was told by Professor Alexander today that during the war when cotton prices were almost prohibitive, cotton was raised in sufficient quantity here to supply local needs, and perhaps for export. When prices dropped after the war, the industry was given up."

Mr. Rhodes said that castor bean and pineapple cultivation was being carried on with great success at Wahiawa. A two years' contract had been made by the Wahiawa farmers for the sale of their pines to the Hawaiian Pineapple Co.

LOCAL FORTIFICATIONS

While it is not likely that the criticisms of a Panchbowl fort site had anything to do with the refusal of the Senate to accept the House item appropriating money for defenses here, even if it had, the objections to putting our sea forts behind the town were proper to state and are proper to reiterate. Honolulu wants forts to save it from harm, not to bring harm to it. A fort on Panchbowl, if it fired at a naval enemy, would invite a reply that must pum-pum away. A fort on Panchbowl, if it fired at a naval enemy, would invite a reply that must pum-pum away. A fort on Panchbowl, if it fired at a naval enemy, would invite a reply that must pum-pum away.

Incidentally, in times of peace, heavy gun practice over our heads would be an intolerable nuisance. If anybody supposes that the people of Honolulu are so afraid of defenses that they are willing to have the city destroyed to make room for them, he had better forewarn the society of sensible people hereafter and write for the Bulletin.

HONOLULU'S SANITATION

New Burial Regulation Came Into Force March 1.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, makes the following report of Honolulu sanitation for the month of February to the President of the Board of Health:

Located three cesspools during the month.

There was one prosecution during the month on account of refusal of party to abate a nuisance after a 24-hour notice had been served. Case came up and was postponed until March 1st, when party pleaded guilty and was fined \$3 and costs.

Eleven recommendations for restaurant and hotel licenses and eighteen for lodging houses were issued during the month and 1,231 adults can be lawfully lodged in the buildings. Eight recommendations for licenses held over from previous months on account of sanitary conditions were issued and 422 persons can be lawfully lodged under these licenses. Six are still held over from previous months and eleven from this month on account of sanitary conditions.

There were 54 inspections made of graves. In Kawaiahaeo cemetery one coffin was exposed in digging a new grave. There were two burials in the Waikiki cemetery in 2 1/2 feet of water and one in the King street Catholic in 18 inches.

Notices were served on the superintendents of all cemeteries that after March 1st, 1904, sanitary regulation No. 59 would be enforced.

Several complaints of nuisances have been received and investigated and where found to exist were abated.

Inspector Fitzgibbon resigned, the first part of the month.

Inspector Lane, after having had his duties explained to him and spending several days with some of the older inspectors in their districts, was given district No. 1.

Inspector Fox was transferred from district No. 3 to district No. 1 and given the pig license.

Inspector Bowman of Hilo was here for a week and during that time I tried to give him a chance to see every kind of sanitary work as it is carried on here.

The rain has interfered with the work of the inspectors the same as it did in the month of January.

Thrum Lot is Acquired.

By an important purchase of real estate in the midst of one of the oldest residence districts, the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company, Limited, extends the borders of its operating plants.

Thomas G. Thrum has sold his home-stand extending from Beretania to Young street, behind the Rapid Transit Co.'s power house and car barns, to that company for the consideration of fifteen thousand dollars.

It is the intention of the Rapid Transit Co. to extend its car barns and workshops back upon the Thrum lot.

Mr. Thrum has lived upon the premises just sold by him for many years, there bringing up his family in quiet comfort. The transaction illustrates the steady expansion of the business part of Honolulu. Pleasant as the homes upon "the plains" have been, the breezy hills and cool valleys of the environs are fast becoming the choice of the majority. The growth of the business demand for territory gives one after another of the older families the opportunity of making the change without property sacrifice. At the same time the electric cars bring the once distant parts now being occupied by homes within convenient access of the business section.

BRILLIANT BALL IN HONOR OF 12TH INFANTRY

Not since the opening of the Alexander Young Hotel has the Roof Garden been the rendezvous of such a large and brilliant gathering of Honolulu townfolk as last evening on the occasion of the concert and ball given in honor of Col. John W. Bubb and the officers and ladies of the Twelfth United States Infantry from the transport Sherman.

Brilliant with hundreds of multi-colored electric globes, gay with the blue and white uniforms of the infantry officers and the summery dresses of the fair sex, and with a clear star-lit sky above, the breeze-swept Roof Garden was an ideal place for the night's revels. So great was the attendance that the promenades even were taxed for standing room. The Roof fairly hummed with conversation and rippled with laughter.

The Twelfth Infantry band gave an excellent concert on the Roof from 7:30 to 10, every number being heartily applauded. The selections ranged from opera to popular air, all of which were rendered in a most creditable manner.

Following the concert a fifteen-minute quiet club play was given, the music of Hawaii being the theme, and ladies danced until after midnight. The ball was a most fascinating affair, the guests being a general assemblage of the society, the exception of a few being the much both passed and being. Interested in the music, assembly were a large number of officers who have recently arrived in Honolulu. Col. Bubb and the officers thanked Manager Lake for a most pleasurable evening.

STORY OF A BOND

H. Kapea Sold One for Four Hundred Dollars.

Henry Kapea, the fugitive embassador of the Hawaiian Trust Company, is believed to be on his way to Japan in the steamer China. He could not have gone to the coast on the Siberia as he was seen several times after the big liner departed for San Francisco last Saturday.

No matter where Kapea is, if he is alive, and the police can reach him, the Hawaiian Trust Company intends bringing him back to Honolulu, and giving him his just deserts. Mr. Galt said yesterday afternoon:

"We will bring him back here if we can lay our hands on him alive. We will endeavor to have the punishment visited upon him that he deserves."

On Saturday afternoon Kapea went to the Hub Clothing Company and purchased a cloth cap, stockings and various articles which one generally selects for traveling. The idea that he would not purchase such articles in which to commit suicide, is one of the strong points in favor of the theory that he has left the territory a very much alive man.

Kapea had plenty of money it is believed. He admitted to Mr. Galt of having stolen or appropriated \$100 to his own use, which he had received \$4 rentals from an estate for which the Trust Company is agent. But that was in December.

There is a graver charge hanging over Kapea, and it is this new matter which has come to light, which gives color to the story that Kapea had sufficient money for him to have bought steamer passage and to maintain himself in considerable style for awhile.

On Saturday, according to Mr. Galt's version, Kapea negotiated the sale of an Oahu Railway & Land Company bond, valued at \$500, which had been taken from the Company's safe. He took it to a broker and agreed to dispose of it at a discount, offering it for \$400. At that time nothing was known about Kapea's dishonest dealings, and the bond appeared to be one which they had as much right to purchase as any other. The broker took it to another broker and both went to the Trust Company and ascertained that it was all right. They thereupon purchased it, giving Kapea \$400 in cash.

After it was ascertained that Kapea had disappeared the brokers went at once to Mr. Galt and told of the manner in which they had obtained the bond. Just what will be done in the premises concerning the ownership of the bond is not now clear.

There is little evidence given to the suicide theory, despite Kapea's dramatic announcement of his plan.

A SIMPLE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Editor Advertiser: What is the simplest government compatible with the American system which could be devised for this Territory—the simplest and cheapest?

The executive officers of the Territory would be a Governor and Secretary, performing such duties as for convenience and economy's sake, it would be better to entrust to a central authority.

The Delegate in Congress and the Judiciary would be retained and the Legislature abolished.

The Territory would be sub-organized as one county and six townships—two townships on Oahu, two on Hawaii, one on Maui and one on Kauai, each represented by a Supervisor who would be ex-officio chairman of an unsalaried Board of Township Trustees vested with the legislative and administrative work of its locality. The Supervisors would meet as a board for thirty days twice a year at a salary of \$5 per day each. They would have charge of taxation, public improvements, police, jails, schools, general legislation, etc., each acting in purely local matters with his Board of Trustees.

The Boards of Trustees would be unsalaried so as to secure the services of public-spirited and responsible men. To prevent deadlocks in the Board of Supervisors, a Supervisor-at-Large should be elected.

Following a mainland method a definite legal limit should be devised for taxation as well as borrowing, compelling the counties to live within their means.

With some such system as this Hawaii would soon be out of debt and possessed of a gold reserve.

Yours,
VINCE.

The paper by the Rev. Doremus Scudder on the problems which brought on the present war and are presented by it, is admirable in tone and temper and scope. The Advertiser, which published it yesterday, felt privileged to do so as the paper belonged by right of priority to some one of the great literary reviews. Honolulu people would understand the present war and would not be other facts than those which Mr. Scudder so intelligently presents.

After the present war, when the United States is in a better position, it is probable that he has his plans mapped out, but is giving none of them to the public.

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COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(From Thursday's daily.)

Editor Advertiser: In passing the so-called Organic Act, April 27th, 1900, Congress, true to American principles of self-government, by Sec. 66 of the same, granted authority to the Territorial Legislature to create Counties and Town and City Municipalities and provide for the government thereof.

To what part of the globe the Anglo-Saxon migrates he carries with him the love of the laws and forms of local government to which he has been accustomed, it not being material whether the topography or climate of his adopted land is suitable or not.

The land laws of the United States were enacted after grave consideration and proved very applicable and conducive to the settlement of the country. At the same time the ingenious citizen, or non-citizen, discovered loopholes in them and proceeded through perjury, bribery and corruption to corral great sections of the public domain from which they have amassed fortunes, and are still at work.

From the topography of Hawaii the thinking man can see that those laws are not appropriate to this country and those who have studied our land laws find they are much better adapted to the topography and to tending off the continually pursuing individual in search of something for nothing. The latter is probably the advocate of the extension of the U. S. Land Laws to Hawaii.

It did not take the colonists in America long to institute shire and county government somewhat similar to those they had been accustomed to in England, while at the same time originating allodial titles in lieu of feudal inheritance which they were born.

Today their descendants advocate county government in Hawaii, and the natives, seeing the opportunity for multiplying offices, easily became infatuated with the proposition. There is no doubt that improvements, or at least a modification of the expensive form of government maintaining under the late monarchy is necessary. It is largely necessary, however, in order to reduce expenses while at the same time providing a thoroughly representative government.

If we look at the islands from the standpoint of population we admit there is barely sufficient to form one county of a reasonable size. As population is prone to aggregate in centers and in population only is to be considered we would find these few nuclei governing the whole. It would be advisable then to form some city governments who also would have a representation in the general government of the country within whose periphery they were situated.

If the Legislature must be called together, and even when it does meet in regular session, would it not be wise in order to meet the demand of the masses for county government to pass a bill forming one county of the whole archipelago? To establish municipal governments for the cities of Honolulu and Hilo and for other cities when their increased population warrants and such wish is expressed by the inhabitants.

A Board of Supervisors made up of a supervisor each from Kauai, Oahu, Maui, East Hawaii, West Hawaii, two from the city of Honolulu, and one from Hilo, making eight in all, of which the Governor should be chairman. This form of county government would exercise many of the officers proposed by the late County Act, would obviate the necessity for a multiplicity of Auditors, Treasurers, Records, Sheriffs, Assessors, etc., together with the numerous and expensive county buildings required by these officers to carry out their duties, as well as the many supervisors which that Act called for.

The buildings we already have would be ample and the expense of carrying on such a proposed county government would be a minimum of that involved in the defunct Act.

Some say that politics should be eliminated in the election of judges, supervisors, assessors, etc., but some also say that the millennium is coming. It is as impossible to separate parties from elections as it is to separate a calf from its mother. It is possible to educate the former and wean the latter.

It is said that a county or shire is a division of a state, and therefore the proposition made above is impossible as it includes the whole. The people can originate any form of representative government it chooses, and if in its wisdom and desire for economy it elects to adopt such a form of government it can do so and call it by any name it pleases.

As the Federal Government appoints and pays the salaries of the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, Associate Justices, Judges of the Circuit Courts and the inhabitants find the work for these officials we have left but the minor officials to provide for. It also provides the Postoffice, Lighthouses, deepens entrances to harbors, cares for the quarantine, etc., etc., leaving apparently a modicum to be raised by direct taxation and which modicum we have in our own control to make greater or less.

The cities of Honolulu and Hilo would care for all within their peripheries and their inhabitants could have such streets, sewers, public buildings and other municipal improvements as they should elect.

The next Legislature would be the last, which would eliminate much work for the grand jury and be very gratifying to the intelligence of the community. There would be an end to talk of an appeal to Washington, which no thoroughbred American desiring to continue representative government ever permits.

Property would be assessed equally and only such taxes levied as the projected improvements and expenses necessitated, and such taxes levied by indirect taxes as far as possible.

Congress would be constantly working for all the islands and not only have to make a mistake but will never have to make one.

Probably the only reason for the form of election officers now in vogue would be taken by the people and a better class elected.

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If the citizens of Hawaii believe that the Organic Act provided by Congress is too cumbersome and involves unnecessary expense and is otherwise unsuitable Congress is always ready to meet the just demands of the citizens for a remedy.

JAS. W. GIBLIN.

SENATOR DICKKEY'S POSITION.

Editor Advertiser: The interview with me published in yesterday's Advertiser is liable to put me in a false light in regard to the County Act and needs explanation.

When the Republican convention adopted the County Act platform I felt at first that I could not run as senator on that platform and sent to the clerk of the convention a withdrawal as a candidate for nomination. I was, however, persuaded to run by the arguments of prominent Republicans that county government was bound to come as both parties had pronounced for it and that it was better to run, and if elected, do the best possible to get a good County Act. I accepted the situation, was elected, and did my best to get a good law passed. I am still pledged as a senator to assist in making a good County Act and propose to work to that end unless I am fully convinced that my constituents have changed their minds on the subject.

I think that the County Act lately declared void is mainly a good one and should be re-passed by the next Legislature with the necessary elimination of the illegal parts and some changes.

The circuit courts should not be under the control of the counties in any way, even to the extent of counties paying the expenses. They should be managed entirely by the Territory and utterly independent of local influence.

The license and tax laws should be left out of the bill which should only state what revenues are to go to the counties. The bond matter should be rearranged so that the assessors and collectors' bonds should not be exorbitant and a feature added to the bill making it obligatory to pay over collections to the treasurer daily.

Other amendments should perhaps be made, but unless the Republican party utterly changes its position, the County organization must be perfected at the next session of the Legislature.

I am not afraid of the passage of a worse law than the last because we have a sufficient number of Republican senators to prevent the passage of an unsuitable act over the veto of the Governor.

Yours respectfully,

C. H. DICKKEY.

Honolulu, March 9, 1904.

HIBERNIANS WILL CELEBRATE

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will remember Old Ireland on St. Patrick's day.

Division No. 1, Honolulu, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, will celebrate their first St. Patrick's Day on next Thursday, March 17th, and it is proposed to make it a memorable one in the annals of the local Division. The Society, which is one of the largest in the United States, observes the day throughout the Union, and the branch in Honolulu does not propose to be outdone by any of them.

The Division proposes to attend mass at the Cathedral in the morning at 7 o'clock, assembling at the hall and marching to the church in a body, with the green flag of old Erin in the van.

In the evening, Progress Hall will be the scene of the festivities. A literary programme will be given, occupying the hour from 8 to 9. After this dancing will be in order until 11, when supper will be served, followed by more dances. Ellis Bros. quintette club will be in attendance, and a general good time is assured.

This is the first time that St. Patrick's Day has been celebrated in this manner in Honolulu, and it is the aim of those in charge that everybody shall have a nice, quiet, enjoyable time. The Irish are noted for their wholesome hospitality and good nature the world over, and on no day is it more in evidence than on the day of all days to the sons of the Emerald Isle—the 17th of March.

PLEA FOR CITY SANITATION

Editor Advertiser: I was glad to see that the assistant garbage collector is to come round and inspect the unsanitary spots in our delightful city. I am very glad that Mr. Allan Herbert has spoken of the imperative need of keeping up the collection of garbage. It is very much needed in our otherwise wholesome city.

I was pleased also to see that the cleaning of the city was to go on, especially where the poorest of the poor people, to whom nine dollars (\$9.00) a year tax is to be paid the Department of Public Works for collecting garbage from a family of, say, five or even ten persons is a serious burden.

It seems to me that Mr. Herbert is right to call the attention of government to this very necessary work. It is timely advice; and I, for one, as well as others who have large families and are interested in cleanliness, both personal and in the city, am willing to do my full share, and even help those who are temporarily disabled. Only by persistent and timely work and effort can we, at this peculiarly needy time, aid instead of hampering the officers whose duty it is to inspect and to order premises to be cleaned and kept clean.

Hoping that the poor people, who cannot afford to pay the garbage collector, may be aided by those who can help in this important work, I sign myself,

B. N. EMERSON.

JURY STILL TO BE GOT

Special Venires Down to Residuum of Jury List.

Again the summoned jury panel was exhausted yesterday in the empaneling of a jury for the Jones murder case. Judge Robinson ordered a special venire to issue for 50 more jurors on this year's list. As the names of all the minors, aliens and persons ignorant of English previously excused, up to the present occasion, were thrown back into the box of 250 names, some of them are certain to come up in this new venire.

Judge Robinson yesterday afternoon advised the deputy sheriff to bring the mothers of the "kid" jurors along with them.

Jas. W. Bergstrom and Emil A. Berndt were added in the day's proceedings, to the jurors passed for cause, making eleven thus far. Thirty-one of those summoned have stepped out. Those excused for cause yesterday were F. L. Dorth, Fred. Turrill, Jas. Bicknell, W. C. Wilder, E. G. Carreira, Q. H. Berrey, A. B. Arleigh and Thomas Watkins.

COURT NOTES.

Bierce vs. Hutchins is still on before Judge De Bolt, and Teixeira vs. American Dry Goods Co. et al. before Judge Gear.

Kamalo Sugar Co. denies all the allegations in the complaint of Wilder's Steamship Co.

Plaintiff in Excelsior Lodge vs. Rapid Transit Co. has until April 4 to file brief or demurrer.

An amended bill has been filed in the injunction suit of Herbert Kendall vs. C. S. Holloway et al.

In the case of Kapiolani Estate, Ltd. vs. L. A. Thurston, the defendant is given till the 21st inst. to file his bill of exceptions.

EXCLUSION OF INSECT PESTS.

The exclusion of insect pests is one of the principal duties of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. The law permits the Board to prohibit entirely the importation of plants and fruit from certain parts of the world or to prohibit the importation of certain articles from any part of the world, either absolutely or conditionally. Power is also conferred to require quarantine, inspection, fumigation or destruction if necessary, of all vegetable imports, and of articles being sent between the islands.

Necessarily these precautions make the importation of plants and fruits somewhat more difficult and expensive, but the history of insect pests in Hawaii more than justifies all that is being done.

It is a fact that with the exception of the cane borer, almost every dangerous insect pest in Hawaii today, has been imported within the last ten years.

Recognizing the inconvenience and difficulty of putting in force a large number of restrictions all at once, the Board has progressed in its operations one step at a time.

First, expert entomological inspectors were appointed; blanks for applications for inspection and of certificates of inspection, were prepared; rules were formulated, notices were published and copies of the rules and procedure mailed to all transportation companies and known importers. Although there was some slight friction at first, the inspection machinery is now running smoothly, and already a number of dangerous insects, not now in the country, have been discovered and destroyed.

From time to time, as information has warranted it, the Board has passed regulations prohibiting or regulating the importation of various plants which are subject to disease or destructive parasites.

For example, sugar cane is subject to many and serious diseases and pests, and its importation is prohibited except for seed, and through the Board, in order that it may be exhaustively quarantined and disinfected.

The importation of pineapples, bananas and coconuts plants from the South Sea and coffee plants from anywhere, has been prohibited.

In each case this action is based upon the fact that diseases dangerous to these plants are known to exist in the prohibited sections.

The Board has now taken one more step in advance, and has passed a rule regulating the inspection of plants and fruit being shipped between the islands. No sugar cane is allowed to be shipped from one island to another, until it has first been sent to Honolulu, inspected by the agent of the Board and a certificate issued that it is clean and healthy.

All fruit and plants shipped from Honolulu to the other islands must first be inspected. The rule has not yet been extended to fruit and plants coming to Honolulu from the other islands, partly because the inspecting force is not yet large enough to cope with the work to be done, and partly because all importations of plants being now confined to Honolulu, the danger is greater of pests getting into Honolulu and being sent thence to the other islands, than of their coming from the other districts to Honolulu.

The Board is handling a difficult subject with intelligence and discretion, and should receive the hearty support of the community.

INSANE ASYLUM.

A report from the Insane Asylum committee, approving the plans of the physician's cottage and recommending immediate construction thereof was read and adopted.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, wrote the president relative to School-street extension. The Government gives the Asylum 30 feet more ground by making the width of road 60 instead of 50 feet. As previously stated by the Advertiser, the road will run along the margin of the Asylum grounds instead of cutting through their midst.

KALIHI LEASEHOLD.

A letter was received from F. S. Dodge, agent of the Bishop Estate, asking for a decision about the proposed renewal of lease of Kalihi land. The president was authorized to have a lease obtained by the Government, beginning to run January 1, 1905, at the rental of \$400 a year. The rent is paid in advance until June 30 next, and for the remaining six months of this year the old rate will obtain.

OTHER MATTERS.

The amendment to Territorial regulations and plumbing regulations for Hilo, having been in the hands of members for a week, was unanimously adopted and ordered published in Hilo.

Mr. Lane was granted further time for the committee on duck ranches.

Letters were received from W. J. Forbes and H. Schultze, with reference to the proposed purchase of a house on Molokai by the German Benevolent Society.

Reports of the food commissioner, city sanitary officer and the sanitary inspectors were read and filed.

Dr. L. E. Oeder, chief quarantine officer, by letter informed the Board of the health conditions in the Orient as follows: Hongkong two weeks to Feb. 15—Plague cases 2, deaths 0; Shanghai two weeks to February 7—Smallpox cases 3, deaths 11; Japan, Yokohama two weeks to February 15—Plague cases 2, deaths 0; Manila two weeks to February 24—Smallpox cases 1, deaths 0.

GRAVES OF JAPANESE

A New Cemetery for Catholics Opened.

Matters relating to the insane asylum and the cemeteries were the most important on the Board of Health's schedule of business for yesterday's meeting. At the close an executive session upon a personal matter was held.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Fred C. Smith, Dr. W. H. Mays and John C. Lane constituted the meeting. C. Charlock, secretary, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, were in attendance.

CONDITION OF CEMETERIES.

Dr. Mays read the following report of the committee on cemeteries: Honolulu, March 9, 1904.

To the President and Members of the Board of Health:

At the close of its last meeting, the Board as a whole made a tour of the city cemeteries.

Kawaiahaeo Cemetery.—The general appearance of this cemetery is not unpleasing. Many of the graves show evidence of constant care, and the plots and walks are for the most part neatly kept and free from weeds. It is impossible to form an estimate of the amount of ground still untenanted, owing to the fact that many of the plots have been leveled off, leaving nothing to indicate how many have been buried there in former years. The records of the Health Department, which do not cover the earlier years of the cemetery, show 2576 burials to date. An actual count of the graves now to be seen there would not probably exceed 700 or 800. This custom of obliterating the graves of the forgotten dead should be prevented if possible.

Catholic Cemetery, King Street.—The overcrowded condition of this cemetery is apparent to the most casual observer. Its unsifted for further increments, except perhaps in a few spots near its maika border, is acknowledged by the authorities of the cemetery and by Catholics generally. It is therefore most satisfactory to note that, near Pearl City, a new Catholic cemetery, to take the place of this one, has already been laid out and consecrated.

Makiki Cemetery.—The portion of this cemetery that was set aside for Japanese burials is full to overflowing. Even the walks and paths are being utilized. It is anomalous that a people who form a majority of the inhabitants of this city should have but this one little strip of ground in which to bury their dead.

W. H. MAYS.

President Cooper said that the Japanese part of Makiki cemetery should at least be closed. It was asked what those people could do, when the president answered that they could have their burials done at Pearl City about as cheaply as in town. The stoppage of interments in existing cemeteries ought to be carried out with discrimination. Owners of lots that have ample room should be exempted from any order of closing the old cemeteries.

At Dr. Mays' suggestion, the president undertook to see representatives of the Japanese regarding the matter as it

"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter. The value and use of

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

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Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 KINY St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

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North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fertuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Overland Limited"

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This train is really a

First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

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Full Information cheerfully furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH, General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

E. L. Lowry, G. P. & T. A.

SLOW WORK TO GET JURY

Many Are Called But Few Are Chosen.

At the close of yesterday's proceedings in the Jones murder trial before Judge Robinson, nine jurors had been passed for cause. Six of these made up the result of the second day's examinations, the nine being as follows: H. A. Parmelee, Wm. Dunbar, E. R. Blyden, J. J. Egan, I. Bray, Jas. D. Dougherty, John Coffee, H. C. Brown and Benj. F. Vickers. Most, if not all, of these were passed contrary to challenges for cause by one side or the other, and as it will likely be so to the end of the examination the eighteen peremptory challenges allowed will probably be exhausted before a jury is obtained.

With three men yet to pass for cause there are but nine more names in the trial jury box. Out of the special venire of fifty returnable yesterday morning, thirty-six were returned by Deputy Sheriff McGurn as summoned, making a total of fifty-six from the beginning. Deducting the nine names in the box, it is found that nine jurors have been passed out of forty-seven on the jury list.

Following is the list of those examined yesterday, for extraneous reasons and for cause relating to the case: F. B. Nichols and W. C. Pascock, doctors; C. J. Day, William Freesteele and Chas. C. Eakin, British subjects; Edwin Harbottle and Philip Kaunene, unfamiliarity with the English language; Bruce Cartwright, foreign consul; J. P. Holsa and John Leal, policemen; Emmett May, Frank Carvath and Ernest Kaal, business reasons; Albert Lucas and Jas. W. J. McGuire, relationship; Jos. A. Lawrence, on previous Jones jury; John C. Lane, Samuel Nowlen, John Isaac, Arthur L. Soule, W. C. Atwater, Edward Benner, A. C. Lovick, Saml. E. Pierce and Oliver H. Walker, for various causes, mostly the holding of opinions one way for conscientious scruples about the death penalty.

ALLEGED BUSINESS WRECKING. Judge Gear was engaged morning and afternoon, yesterday, in hearing and still has before him, the equity suit of V. C. Telsely, against the American Dry Goods Co. and L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd. H. B. Highton appears for plaintiff, and H. E. Cooper for defendant. The complaint involves a charge of conspiracy to wreck the American Dry Goods Co., in which plaintiff had considerable interest.

W. W. Bierce, Ltd. vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee of the Kona Sugar Co., is still on before Judge De Bolt, the trial having begun on Monday.

HEAVY COSTS ADDED. Judgment by Judge Gear has been filed in the suit of the First National Bank of Hawaii vs. Jesse M. McChesney et al. to the effect that the plaintiff recover from Jesse M. McChesney and Robert W. McChesney, surviving copartners of the firm of M. W. McChesney & Sons, the sum of \$44,537.32, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

DONE BY TRYING. Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detected, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Hygiene, Wasting, Complaints, Anemia, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory. It appeared to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles. It increases the appetite and improves the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you, and is effective from the first dose. One bottle convinces. All ailments

per ancient until now, together with plaintiff's costs taxed at \$100.00.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

Judge De Bolt granted a decree of divorce to Annie P. Vida against William C. Vida for refusal and failure to provide suitable maintenance.

Andrew Cox, the deputy sheriff of Wailua, was granted a divorce against Annie M. Cox by Judge Gear. C. W. Ashford for libelous; no appearance of or for libelous. The grounds are cruelty and desertion.

DEFAULT JUDGMENTS.

Judge De Bolt has ordered that the bill be taken pro confesso, giving judgment for plaintiff, by default, in the two suits of Henry Smith, Holt estate trustee, against Christopher J. Holt and Emma N. Holt, and against John D. Holt, Jr., Emma Holt, Wailua Agricultural Co., and Carlos A. Long.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Gear granted defendant in the suit of James W. W. Brewster vs. Frederic J. Church, ten days more wherein to file his bill of exceptions.

Plaintiff's bill of exceptions in the ejectment suit of Right Rev. Libert Hubert Boersma vs. Marie Kamalu Paahua has been filed. It is an appeal from the granting of a non-suit by Judge Gear.

Ernest Pardon, one of the beneficiaries, by his attorney in fact, the Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., has appealed from the decree of Judge De Bolt in the matter of the estate of August Kraft, deceased.

SUPREME COURT HOLDS NOTLEY WILL IS VALID

By a majority decision of the Supreme Court, written by Chief Justice Frear and signed by Justice Perry with the author, the Notley will contest falls to the ground. The last will and testament of Charles Notley was admitted to probate by Judge Little of the Fourth Circuit. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court and a jury by the four children of decedent, his widow electing to take dower instead of further contesting the will. Judge Robinson of the First Circuit went to Hilo to preside at the trial of the appeal, and at a certain stage of the trial granted a motion to direct a verdict for the proponents of the will. An appeal from this ruling was taken to the Supreme Court, with the result already stated. The ground of contest was that of undue influence by the decedent's niece, Mrs. Emma Danford, nee Mullinger.

Following is the story of the will, the estate being valued at \$200,000:

TERMS OF WILL.

"Mr. Notley had lived on the island of Hawaii half a century. He successfully herded sheep, kept a store and tannery and cultivated sugar cane, and finally his property became of considerable value. He early took an Hawaiian wife, by whom he had a number of children, of whom four survived him. In 1888 he visited England, his native land, and brought back with him his niece, Emma Mullinger, then a child of about thirteen years, whom he brought up as a daughter. In October, 1888, Emma married and moved to Honolulu. The will was executed May 12, 1899; the first codicil, August 2, 1900; and the third codicil, April 11, 1902. Mr. Notley died May 2, 1902.

"The will gave \$1000 to a Miss Barford, who had lived at the Notley home for a time; \$500 to the decedent's brother-in-law, with a gift of the same by way of substitution to the brother's wife and granddaughter successively; \$500 to Emma Mullinger's father in England; the homestead, furniture, etc., on Hawaii to decedent's son David; the proceeds of an insurance policy in equal shares to his wife, his children, William, Maria, and David, and his niece Emma; the residue of the estate to the executors in trust to pay the income thereof in equal parts to the wife, the said three children and Emma respectively, for their lives, and the children of the remaining son Charles, with various provisions by way of substitution, remainders, payment to the children of Charles upon their arrival at certain ages, freedom from the control of their husbands in the cases of Maria and Emma, etc., and finally, on the termination of all the life estates, the corpus was to be divided equally among the heirs of the three children, the niece and the children of the remaining son Charles. Thos. R. Walker and Anthony Lidgate were appointed executors and trustees. The first codicil substituted Cecil Brown as executor and trustee in place of Mr. Walker, who had left the Territory, and expressly confirmed the will in all other respects. The second codicil gave the homestead, furniture, etc., to Emma in place of David, with a proviso that the wife should have the use of a cottage on the premises, with its furniture, for life, and expressly confirmed the will in other respects."

LAW EXPOUNDED.

In its syllabus the decision holds that, in deciding the question whether there is sufficient evidence of undue influence in the making of a will to go to the jury, the evidence must be considered in the light most favorable to the contestants. Also there must be both insinuation of influence and absence of material evidence to justify the direction of a verdict for the proponents. In the body of the decision the Supreme Court indicates its satisfaction that the court below was justified.

It is held that in order to set aside a will for undue influence it must be proved that such influence operated at the very time of making the will, but the evidence must be of a very clear and convincing character. Also, that a subsequent refusal to acknowledge the will if not made under undue influence, makes it immaterial that the will itself was procured by undue influence, if such was the fact.

Undue influence, further, must amount to fraud or coercion, or the subordination of another's will for that of the testator. Premising the circum-

stances shown by the evidence, the decision holds that it was not error to direct a verdict for the proponents. The will itself was not unnatural and its provisions were fully accounted for on other grounds than the undue influence of the niece. At the same time, "a testator may make even what is sometimes called an unnatural will if he does so freely and with a sound mind."

More suspicion or conjecture of undue influence is insufficient to justify nullifying an exercise of one's right to dispose of his property by will.

Holmes & Stanley and C. Brown for proponents; G. A. Davis, guardian ad litem for minor beneficiaries; Kinney & McClanahan for contestants.

DISSENTING OPINION.

Justice Galbraith dissents. He agrees in the main with the rules of law cited, but disagrees with their application by the majority. Quoting the principles they lay down he says:

"These principles applied to this case do not justify shading the evidence in favor of the proponents or taking that view of it most favorable to them. For instance, these principles do not warrant the deduction that the son, Charles, was disinherited on account of the Hilo Custom House episode—whatever that was—in 1894, since it is clear that there was a reconciliation between him and his father after that, for the latter invited Charles and his family to return to the homestead to reside and they did return there and remained during the greater part of the years 1896, 1897 and 1898. Again in 1897 when the decedent gave each of his children and Miss Mullinger five thousand dollars, Charles was included and treated the same as the others. Is it not more reasonable to infer that the cause of Charles' disfavor with the decedent arose subsequent to 1897? Was it caused by Emma Danford's dislike for Charles and by undue influence exerted by her over decedent or by some other influence? Whatever the cause may have been I am not able to say under the evidence that reasonable men would agree in their conclusion or attribute it to the same cause."

The dissenting justice quotes at length from the will and reviews the testimony to show color of a case for contestants to go to the jury. This is what he says of the niece's conduct:

THE FAVORED NIECE.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the testimony relating to the exact time of the execution of the will and codicils falls to show any immediate present influence being exerted to control the mind and will of the decedent, I cannot overlook the fact that Emma Mullinger, when a girl of thirteen, after a few weeks' acquaintance with her uncle, the decedent, voluntarily left her home, father and mother, and came to this far away land to live with him and from that time until his death was apparently very much attached to him and lost no opportunity to make a show of her affection for him, but as soon as he was dead permitted his body to be taken from her home where he died, and the funeral services to be conducted from an undertaker's parlour; that she had an aversion for Charles Notley and his mother and that every predilection or threat made by her relative to the disposition of decedent's property was verified by the terms of the will when published and that she had ample opportunity to exert undue influence over the decedent. These with other incidents showing a disposition on the part of the decedent to yield to the wish of Emma Danford in many matters certainly tend to support the theory of the contestants."

In conclusion Justice Galbraith argues that, "while the trial judge has the undoubted right to take a case from the jury and to direct a verdict in certain cases, this power should be exercised with great care and caution. Under our system of laws the jury are the constituted triers of the facts. When a party elects a trial by jury he has the right to demand the judgment of the jury on the facts. The trial judge is frequently called upon to act upon the spur of the moment, without sufficient opportunity to analyze or consider the testimony."

Kumalae Contradicted.

Edgar L. Lewis, foreman of the grand jury, was put on the witness stand by Deputy Attorney General Peters, before Judge Robinson yesterday morning, to disprove the affidavit of Representative Josiah Kumalae alleging that deponent was intimidated in the grand jury room. The witness emphatically testified that the statements were false which represented Mr. Peters as threatening Mr. Kumalae with prosecution for perjury. Once, Mr. Lewis admitted, Kumalae refused to answer questions and Mr. Peters told him he would have to answer. The hearing was continued, as Attorney Ashford was leaving for Maui. Judge Robinson, though allowing the examination, intimated that he considered the matter immaterial as attacking the indictment.

Husband's Flies Out Her Lips.

Mary D. Bertelman has filed suit for divorce against Frank C. Bertelman. She alleges they were married on May 12, 1896, and that for several years he has failed to provide her with the necessities of life, although of sufficient ability to do so.

She alleges extreme cruelty and cites as an instance that on June 15, 1903, her husband struck her with his fist, cutting her lips, which had to be sewed up again, and she was obliged to go to the hospital. On March 1, 1904, she alleges that he was again guilty of extreme cruelty, striking and throwing her to the ground, and kicking her on several parts of her body. She then left him.

She alleges he is worth \$75,000 and asks to be awarded alimony and a portion of the property.

Church Refused Charter.

Governor Carter has disapproved the petition for a charter of incorporation of the Church of Christian Science at Pauwela. The applicants are J. P. Kapine and several others.

BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Containing CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold through LECHE'S Dispensary, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 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1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061,



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COAST LIGHTS AND BUOYS

The local Lighthouse Inspector gives the following official notices for publication:

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
The following affects the List of Lights and Fog-Signals, Pacific Coast, 1908:

WASHINGTON.
Lower Willow Bar Lower Post Light, page 34, after No. 140 (List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1908, page 84).—February 23, the structure from which this light was shown was carried away. The structure will be rebuilt and the light reestablished as soon as practicable.

The following affects the List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1908:

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.
Columbia River Entrance, pages 43 and 51.—Columbia River Bar Outside Whistling Buoy, B. & W. P. S., marked "C," reported missing February 24, will be replaced as soon as practicable.

OREGON.
Columbia River, page 53.—South Side of Middle Ground Buoy No. 3, a second-class spar, found missing December 14, was replaced the following day.

WASHINGTON.
Willapa Bay Entrance, page 49.—Inner Buoy, a P. S. first-class nun, heretofore reported missing, was replaced January 23.

Grays Harbor Entrance, page 73.—Trustees Spit Buoy No. O, a red, first-class nun, reported missing January 28, was replaced two days later.

ALASKA.
Revillagigedo Channel, page 87.—Cutter Rock Spindle, found missing February 4, was rebuilt same day.

Wrangell Strait, pages 90 and 91.—Keene Island and East Ledge Beacon, found missing February 5, was rebuilt same day.

Burnt Island Ledge Beacon, found partially destroyed February 5, was repaired same day.

South Ledge Buoy, No. 4, a red, second-class nun, heretofore reported out of position, was replaced February 5.

North Ledge Buoy No. 5, a red, second-class nun, found out of position February 5, was replaced same day.

Danger Point Buoy No. 8, a red, second-class spar, found missing February 6, was replaced by a red, first-class spar same day.

Rock Point Buoy No. 10, a red, first-class spar, heretofore reported missing, was replaced February 6.

Blunt Point Reef Buoy No. 16, a red, first-class spar, heretofore reported out of position, was replaced February 6.

Turn Point Buoy No. 9, a black, second-class ice, found missing February 7, was replaced by a black, first-class spar same day.

Proley Rock Spindle, found missing February 7, was rebuilt same day.

Peril Strait, page 95.—Lesnoi Shoal Buoy No. 3, a black, second-class can, reported missing February 9, will be replaced as soon as practicable.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
C. G. CALKINS,
Commander, U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector.

Office of Inspector 13th Lighthouse District, Portland, Oregon, 25 February, 1904.

W. B. Flint at Elele.

Purser Wright of the steamer Mikahala, which arrived yesterday morning from Kauai ports, reports:

"The steamer Ke Au Hou was at Kailua discharging freight. The bark W. B. Flint was at Elele discharging 600 tons of general cargo. Fresh southwest winds and smooth seas crossing the channel. Fine weather on Kauai."

Arrives Maru Plaza.

TOKIO, Feb. 28.—On account of Admiral Togo's success at Port Arthur, the reopening of the sea to Japanese merchantmen and the revival of shipping, the Japanese Government does not anticipate it will have further need of the auxiliary cruisers America Maru and Yawata Maru, and they will be disarmed and returned to their owners. Nothing now prevents the America Maru from resuming her place on the San Francisco line and the Yawata Maru on the Australian.

Solace Here Again.

The Naval Transport Solace arrived from Manila and Guam yesterday morning. Among her passengers are Commander Bechler, lately in command of the Monterey, Chaplain Charlton who was on the Kentucky, and Mrs. Sweeney, wife of Judge Sweeney of Manila. There are about 200 marines on board who will be discharged in San Francisco.

The transport will take five hundred tons of coal here and will sail Saturday morning, carrying mail.

The egg-throwing habit at band concerts and political meetings ought to be proscribed for by the J. A. D. physician.

SENATE DEBATE ON NAVAL BILL

WASHINGTON, March 3. In the Senate debate on the Naval bill Senator Hale classed Great Britain first, France second and the United States third in naval strength saying the popular impression that Germany outranked this country was fallacious. Mr. Hale acceded to a proposition by Mr. Perkins that in effectiveness of appliances the United States stood next to Great Britain. This was due to the fact that we had been able to take advantage of the mistakes of European Powers.

Mr. Hale said that Japan was the smallest of the naval Powers with the exception of Austria, but had an advantage in being only a few hundred miles from the farthest naval operations in which she might become involved.

"In our navy," said Mr. Hale, "there is talk of putting many of our vessels, such as the Oregon, Indiana and others of the same class, on the retired list."

"I hope they won't retire the Oregon," said Mr. Stewart.

"Well, they ought not to," said Mr. Hale, "but she has not the stateroom facilities that meet the fancy of naval officers. She has the same number of 13-inch guns and the same fighting capacity. Nothing suits naval officers except the largest battleships."

He expressed the opinion that the present war in the Orient would show that other vessels are more valuable than large battleships, but admitted that no definite conclusions could be drawn until the smoke cleared.

Mr. Hale said he had no censure for the officers of the navy.

"But the naval officer is a naval officer, pure and simple, and the American navy bounds his complete horizon. To him the navy is right and the naval board has run too much in the direction of enormous ships."

The naval board programme contemplated forty-eight battleships and twenty-four armored cruisers, and when that stage was reached an appropriation of \$300,000,000 a year would be necessary for the navy. He thought it probable that the appropriation required next year would be \$120,000,000. However, the scale should be kept down to the present rate of increase; the appropriation would be increased.

Mr. Perkins defended the officers of the navy, saying they were entitled to great credit.

Mr. Hale admitted that the American officer was a man of merit, but Congress had its responsibilities and should know where the money was going.

"I am," he said, "not to be deterred by criticism of want of patriotism. I want a powerful navy. It is necessary on account of the conditions. We have got seven good ships in the Philippines, for instance. It is different from what it is with Japan, who will do her fighting at home. In case of war we should have to spend hundreds of millions in the Philippines. But there is danger of going further than necessary."

Mr. Hale admitted that the last extensive additions to the navy had been made necessary by the acquisition of the Philippines, and said that he, for one, would like to get rid of those islands. Still, so long as we have the islands, we must protect them. Likewise, he said, it now would be necessary to maintain a navy sufficient to protect the Panama canal.

Mr. Lodge spoke at some length on the need of a good navy to protect our trade and uphold the Monroe doctrine. He did not believe the torpedo boat would supersede the battleship, and said that in our war with Spain the torpedo vessel had been a complete failure.

Mr. Money said that if we were to persist in our policy of subjugation we would find necessary a greater navy than the people were willing to support. Mr. Money spoke of the prowess of the Japanese fleet would be overcome. Then would follow the Japanese victories on land. They would secure Korea and probably a part of Manchuria. Next they would go to the Philippines.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hale an appropriation of \$400,000 for the restoration of the frigate Constitution was inserted.

THE SOLDIERS PAID A FINE

The two soldiers, Sergeant Ferguson and Corporal Stevens, from off the transport Sheridan, who were arrested early yesterday morning on a charge of robbing Eu Fae's fruit stand were in the police court yesterday. Both soldiers denied their guilt, saying they had found the stolen tobacco scattered on the sidewalk. Judge Dickey imposed a fine of \$25 each which was paid by the company captain.

Meteorologist Lydecker noted a heavy storm in the southeast last night but was in hopes that it would not call here.

More Hawaiians accused of embezzlement? Impossible! It must be that the haoles are trying to down some other good men.

Gensan, where so many Japanese troops are reported from the Russian side as landing, is but 55 miles from the Ping Yang river.

Curtis Laukea is said to be leading a bolt in the Home Rule party. He wants to be a Democrat now, having tried everything else, including missionary politics. As the Democratic organization is not strong enough to stand a bolt of its own, it is shy of enlisting Curtis.

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ONE OF LORE'S BILLS NOW BEFORE HOUSE.

(Continued from page 1.)

lot box, to be marked on the outside "General tickets;" and shall also provide a sufficient number of places, booths, or compartments, at or in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, so that in the marking thereof they may be screened from the observation of others, and a guard-rail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot boxes and of such booths or compartments. The arrangements shall be such that neither the ballot boxes nor the box booths or compartments shall be hidden from the view of those just outside the said guard rail. The number of such voting booths or compartments shall not be less than one for every forty electors qualified to vote in the precinct. No person other than electors engaged in receiving, preparing or depositing their ballots shall be permitted to be within said rail before the closing of the polls, except by authority of the board of election, and then only for the purpose of keeping order and enforcing the law. Each of said voting booths or compartments shall be kept provided with proper supplies and conveniences for marking the ballots, and the election officers shall especially see that the stamps and ink pads required are at all times in such booths and in condition for proper use, and all officers upon whom is imposed by the law the duty of designating polling places shall supply each polling place with several stamps and several ink pads for each booth and such stamps shall be so made that a cross (X) may be made with either end of such stamp, and the same must be so constructed that the portion with which such cross (X) is to be made shall not be fastened on by any glue or like substance, which may loosen when wet, but the said stamp shall be one solid piece.

"Strike out 'eight of the clock upon the morning' and insert in lieu thereof 'seven of the clock upon the morning' in section eighty."

"Strike out the words 'ballot boxes' in section eighty-one wherever they occur and insert in lieu thereof 'ballot box'."

"Strike out the word 'in' and insert in lieu thereof 'on' in section seventy-six."

"In section one hundred and twelve strike out 'interior department' and insert in lieu thereof 'office of the secretary of the Territory'."

"In section one hundred and fourteen strike out the word 'Republic' wherever it occurs and insert in lieu thereof 'Territory'."

"In section one hundred and fifteen strike out the words 'minister' and 'minister of the interior' and insert in lieu thereof 'treasurer' and strike out all after the word 'reforestations'."

"Strike out sections eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, and ninety-one and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. There shall be provided at each polling place at each election at which public officers are voted for but one form of ballot for all the candidates for public office, and every ballot shall contain the names of all the candidates, whose nominations for any office specified on the ballot have been duly made, and not withdrawn, as provided in this Act, together with the title of the office arranged in tickets under the titles of the respective political parties as certified in the certificates of nomination. The arrangement of the ballot shall in general conform as nearly as practicable to the plan hereinafter given. The list of candidates of the several parties shall be printed in parallel columns, each column to be headed by the party name in such order as the secretary of the Territory may direct, precedence, however, being given to the party which polled the highest number of votes for Delegate to Congress at the last preceding general election for such office, and so on. The number of such columns shall not exceed the number of separate tickets of candidates to be voted for at the polling place for which the ballot is provided, except as otherwise provided in this section. The party name shall be printed in display, the name or designation of the office in briefer lower case, and the name of the candidate therefor in briefer capital type. The title of the office, together with the name of the candidate therefor, shall be printed in a space one-half inch in depth and at least two inches in width, defined by light horizontal ruled lines with a blank space on the right thereof one-half of an inch wide, inclosed by heavier dark lines, which space (called the voting square) shall be of the same depth as the space containing the title of the office and the name of the candidate. The heading of each party ticket shall be separated from the rest of the tickets by a heavy printed line. Each column upon the ballot shall be bordered on either side by a broad solid printed line one-eighth of an inch wide, and the edge of the ballot on the left-hand side shall be trimmed off up to the border or solid line described, and on the right-hand side shall be perforated along the border or solid line above described. The ballots shall be so printed as to give each elector a clear opportunity to designate, by stamping a cross (X) in a blank inclosed space, heretofore designated as the voting space, on the right of and after the name of each candidate, his choice of particular candidate. The ballot shall be printed on the same leaf with a stub and separated therefrom by a perforated line across the top of the ballot. On each ballot a perforated line shall extend from top to bottom, along the border or solid line hereinafter described, one-half inch from the right-hand side of such ballot, and upon the half-inch strip thus formed there shall be no printing except the number of the ballot, which shall be upon the back of such strip, in such position that it shall appear on the outside when the ballot is folded. The number on each ballot shall be the same as that on the corresponding stub, and the ballot and stubs shall

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All ballots shall be numbered consecutively in each district. All ballots shall be printed on the back, below the stub and immediately at the left of the center of the ballot, in great primer roman condensed capitals, the words "General ticket." On the top of the face of the ballot the following direction shall be printed: "To vote for a person, stamp a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name." All of the ballots of the same sort prepared by the secretary of the Territory for the same polling place shall be of precisely the same size, arrangement, quality and tint of paper, and kind of type, and shall be printed with black ink of the same tint, so that when the stubs mentioned as aforesaid shall be detached therefrom it shall be impossible to distinguish any one of the ballots from the other ballots of the same sort, and the names of all candidates printed upon the ballot shall be in type of the same size and character.

If two or more officers are to be elected to the same office for different terms, the terms for which each is nominated shall be printed upon the ballot as a part of the title of the office. If at a general election an officer is to be elected for full term and another to fill a vacancy, the ballots containing the names of the candidates shall, as a part of the title of the office, designate the term to fill which such candidates are severally nominated, and the name of the candidate to fill such vacancy shall be printed next following the name of the candidate nominated for the full term.

"Amend section ninety-five so that it will read:

"Sec. 9. In case of the prevention of an election in any precinct by the loss or destruction of the ballots intended for that precinct, the inspector or other election officer for that precinct shall make an affidavit setting forth the fact, swear to the same before an officer authorized to administer oaths, and transmit it to the governor of the Territory. Upon receipt of such affidavit, the governor may order a new election in such precinct, and upon the application of any candidate for any office to be voted for by the electors of such precinct the governor shall order a new election in such precinct."

"Amend sections ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, and one hundred and two so as to read as follows:

"Sec. Any person desiring to vote shall write his name and address on a roster of voters provided for that purpose and announce the same to one of the ballot-clerks, who shall then in an audible tone of voice announce the same; and if the other ballot clerk finds the name on the register he shall in like manner repeat the name and address, whereupon challenge may be interposed, as provided in Schedule A; and if the challenge be overruled the ballot clerk shall give him a ticket, and the clerk shall write on the register, opposite the name of the voter, the number of the general ticket given him, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the place inclosed by the guard rail, as above provided. The ballot clerk shall give him but one general ticket; and in order to prevent voters from marking their ballots with a pencil or otherwise contrary to law, it shall be the duty of the ballot clerk, whenever he shall deliver a ballot to any voter, to then orally distinctly state to him, so that it may be heard by the bystanders, that he must mark the ballot with the stamp provided by this Act or it will not be counted. On receipt of his ballot, the elector shall forthwith, and without leaving the inclosed space, retire alone to one of the places, booths, or compartments provided to prepare his ballot. He shall prepare his ballot by marking a cross after the name of the person or persons for whom he intends to vote. Such marking shall be done only with a stamp, which, with necessary pads and ink, shall be provided by the officers who are by this Act required to furnish election supplies for each booth or compartment provided for the marking and preparation of ballots. Before leaving such booth or compartment the elector shall refund his ballot in the ballot box, and the number on the back of the ballot, as the number thereof without displaying the marks on the face thereof, shall keep it folded until he has voted. Having received his ballot the voter shall deliver it to the ballot clerk, who shall give him a receipt in an audible tone of voice the name of the voter and the number of his ballot. The ballot clerk having the register in charge, if he finds the number of the voter and the number of his ballot correspond with the number marked opposite the voters name on the register, shall in like manner repeat the name and number and shall mark opposite the name the word 'Voted.' The inspector shall then ap-

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